The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1904. NO. 29

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Nelson Knepp, of Union township, is visiting friends in Mifflin county.

—The chestnut crop on the neighboring mountains is a total failure this year.

—T. M. Wood attended the sessions of Huntingdon Presbytery at Curwensville yesterday.

—D. F. Pheasant moved from Union township to Waterstreet Wednesday of last week.

—W. H. Spangler is erecting a double dwelling house on his lot in the eastern end of town.

—Special line of men's women's and children's shoes at reduced prices. Shapiro Bros.

—Miss Laura White, of Huntingdon, is the guest of John M. White and wife on Main street.

—A force of painters are engaged at painting the residence of George Palmer on Reservoir street.

—B. O'Connor & Sons have change of ad. in this issue which is of interest to tie makers. Read it.

—Miss Laura Gillam returned home Saturday from a visit to friends in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

—Dan Sims and wife, of Lewistown, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Sims' mother in Smith valley.

—Miss Sue Spangler and Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Cassville, were guests of G. D. Woods and wife Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Hohman and Miss Margaret Hohman, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—State Superintendent of Public Instrction Sheaffer has issued a proclamation designating October 21st as autumn Arbor Day.

—Agent J. G. Hicks is suffering from rheumatism. It is with much difficulty that he is able to attend to his office duties.

—Miss Rebecca Hamilton, of Cassville, last Thursday left for Montoursville where she will remain a couple of weeks with her sister.

—Santulle's Consolidated show will exhibit at Petersburg on Wednesday, October 12, and at Mount Union on Thursday, October 13th.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts left last Thursday for Parthenia, Warren county, to join her husband who is superintending a sand plant at that place.

—George Hughes is having two porches erected to his residence on Glendower Way. A. R. Foster, of Smith valley, is doing the carpenter work.

—Ray S. Godard, of Huntingdon, a draughtsman in the Standard Steel works at Burnham, spent a short time with Mapleton friends last Friday.

—Mrs. Strickler, of Huntingdon, and Miss Elsie Day, of Niagara Falls, were guests of Mrs. J. M. Oswalt's family in Union township last Sunday.

—W. G. McConahy last Thursday moved from Railroad street to one end of the house occupied by his father-in-law, G. A. Wise, in Union township.

—Last Wednesday John M. Miller caught eighteen Susquehanna salmon in the river just above town. It is the best catch we have heard of this season.

—For sale—wagon, set of harness and flynets; wagon is suitable for butcher or huckster business. Will be sold at a bargain. J. B. McClain, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Joseph J. Armento, one of the proprietors of the State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, circulated among his numerous friends in Mapleton Saturday evening.

—J. Wylie Gill and wife, of Pittsburg, who have been visiting among friends in this and Mifflin counties, spent a couple days last week with Charles Utts and wife in Mapleton.

—Samuel Johns, of Leadville, Colorado, who is visiting among friends in this county, spent a couple days of the past week with his sister, Mrs. Ann Lamberson, in Mapleton.

—The records at BP tower at this place show that during the month of September 2213 trains passed east over the middle division and 2376 passed west, making a total of 4589 trains during the month.

—James M. Irvin, of Frostburg, Maryland, spent a few hours last Friday among his numerous Mapleton friends. He and Mrs. Irvin were visiting their son Oscar, cashier of the First National Bank at Huntingdon.

—Friday, October 21st, has been designated as Autumn Arbor Day. Plant a tree.

—The corner stone of the new Baptist church at Mount Union will be laid next Sunday afternoon.

—The Epworth League convention of the Juniata District will be held in the Second M. E. church, Huntingdon, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

—The Rev. John W. Bain, for twenty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, Sunday presented his resignation to the congregation and asked to be retired as pastor emeritus. He is 80 years old.

—After being closed for three weeks on account of scarlet fever being in town, the borough schools were reopened Monday morning. All the churches were reopened on Sunday. There are now no cases of fever in town.

—It pays to trade with Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants. Their stock of merchandise is large and complete and new goods are arriving daily. They pay highest prices for country produce. Visit their store and be convinced of the bargains they offer.

—The action of the recent session of the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church in returning Rev. W. F. Gilbert to this charge meets with very general approval. Rev. Gilbert and his family have made many warm friends in this community during the past year.

—The name of the station at Blair Furnace was changed to East Altoona on Saturday by an order issued by General Manager W. W. Atterbury. There are various points around East Altoona under various names and it is likely that all will be merged into the new station name.

—So fierce has grown the arguments over politics among the trainmen in West Virginia that the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio have met the situation by placing upon all its way trains men of the same political faith. The men, having nothing to argue over, attend strictly to the company's business.

—Marriage licenses were granted in Blair county last week to Edgar B. Griffin, of Altoona, and Gertrude Zane, of Conemaugh, Cambria county; Harry G. Householder and Maud B. Koser, both of Alexandria, this county, and Abraham Rider, of Three Springs, this county, and Miss Veda Foster, of Altoona.

—Charles H. Hooper last Wednesday evening purchased the outfit of J. B. McClain's meat market and on Friday commenced business. Mr. Hooper is a worthy young man and we hope he may receive a liberal patronage. Thursday morning Mr. McClain went to Northampton county and may decide to locate there.

—L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township, was arrested last week on a charge of maintaining an illegal fish basket in the Raystown branch. A hearing was held before James Kelley, Esq., of Huntingdon, last Saturday afternoon and Mr. Corbin was fined twenty-five dollars and costs. The case will be appealed to court.

—As Dr. Coleman Clarkson on Friday morning attempted to board Seashore at Petersburg to return to Lewistown he was jolted off the platform and thrown down a sixteen foot embankment. He was very much bruised and shocked by the fall. The train went about a hundred yards and then backed when the doctor was placed aboard and taken to his home in Lewistown.

—Reuben Greenland, with his wife, formerly of this county, but now a successful farmer of the state of Nebraska, is visiting his brother, Albert Greenland, of Braddock, Pa. He intends visiting friends in Orbisonia, Huntingdon, Trough Creek valley and other places before returning to his western home. Mr. Greenland owns 1300 acres of fine land in Nebraska on the Loop river.

—Monday of last week James Snyder, of Bellwood, attained to his 70th year and was placed on the Pennsylvania Railroad company's retired list. In 1861, Mr. Snyder, then a resident of Mapleton, entered the service of the company as a brakeman and in 1867 was promoted to flagman. In 1873 he became a conductor but on account of retrenchment in 1875 was put back to flagman. In 1883 he secured the position of car inspector at Bellwood which position he held until his retirement. During the past year he has not been enjoying good health. The occasion of his 70th anniversary was observed by his fellow-employees in a substantial manner, he being the recipient of a suit of clothes and a well-filled purse.

—Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, Huntingdon county, in company with her mother, Mrs. Rev. W. M. Meminger, who resides in the home of her daughter, have been spending the past week visiting at the home of Mrs. Laura Gilson Hoffman, in Spruce Hill, who is a niece of Mrs. Meminger.—*Port Royal Times.*

—Isaac P. Walton, a prominent citizen of Tyrone, died at his home in the Central city Monday night at 10 o'clock of paralysis of the bowels. At the time of his death he was aged 76 years, 9 months and 7 days. He was vice president of the First National bank and a leading member of Tyrone lodge No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons.

—Altoona *Tribune:* An unsuccessful attempt was made Sunday night about 11 o'clock by a robber to gain an entrance into the home of Patrolman James Spangler, 207 Spruce avenue. He endeavored to open the front door by the use of a key and had he been successful would have met with a warm reception, as Mrs. Spangler was waiting to receive him with a revolver. He was frightened away by several persons coming along the avenue.

—Adam Thompson, of Saxton, was killed by a freight engine at the Fourth street crossing, Huntingdon, last Saturday evening. He had spent the day in Huntingdon and drank freely. When the evening train left for Saxton he was not in fit condition to travel and he was left in Huntingdon. He wandered on the P. R. R. tracks and was run down by an east-bound freight engine. His head and one arm were cut off and the body mangled. He was aged about 45 years and leaves a large family. The remains were sent to Saxton Monday morning.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has awarded contracts for 600 steel hopper coal cars to the Pressed Steel Car company and the Cambria Steel company, each concern to build 300. Eighty passenger coaches will be built in its various car shops in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and Altoona, and at the Meadow shops in New Jersey. Orders have also been issued for the building at the Altoona shops of twenty-five powerful freight engines to be used on the lines west of Pittsburg. The company is considering a bid for 200 coke cars. The officials of the railroad say they are in urgent need of cars.

—R. T. Smith, a mechanical engineer, of Baltimore, arrived in Mapleton last week to superintend the preliminary work necessary for the railroad and works of the Juniata Valley Sand company. He is a very agreeable young man and may remain here to superintend the erection of the works. A surveying corps in charge of civil engineer B. F. Africa, of Huntingdon, have been engaged during the past week in making surveys of different routes from the Pennsylvania railroad to the sand company's property in Hare's valley. No route has yet been determined upon but the question will soon be settled.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company, which purchased several farms at Juniata Bridge, will utilize the ground as a locust tree nursery. As timber is becoming scarce all over the state the company has looked forward to the impossibility of securing ties in the future unless provision is made, and has decided to plant a vast number of trees at that place for future use. George Bayer, of Juniata Bridge, has been engaged by the company to superintend the growth of the trees. The work of cleaning the grounds will be commenced in a few days, after which the thousands of young locust trees which have grown in the bed of the abandoned canal will be transplanted.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Charles W. Weaver	July 10, '05
R. C. Fields	April 10, '05
Michael Crane	Nov. 17, '04
L. Wagner	Aug. 18, '04
Miss Ada Spangler	June 8, '05
Esten Roland	July 21, '05
Mrs. David Shore	Oct. 17, '05
Miss Myrtle Wright	March 28, '05
Mrs. R. D. Long	Dec. 28, '04
Miss Emma Hooper	Oct. 21, '01
Mrs. A. F. Wagoner	Sept. 30, '05
Dan Sims	Oct. 5, '05

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, October 5, 12, 19 and 26. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

9-28-4t

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Emily S. Mann Chisolm died at the residence of her son, Henry Clay Chisolm, in Huntingdon at noon Tuesday, October 4, 1904.

Mrs. Chisolm was the daughter of John W. Mann; a distinguished member of the Alabama and Mississippi bars, and Nancy Graham Mann, and was born June 9, 1833, in Barbour county, Alabama. Her ancestors came to America in 1635, and fought in every war from the French and Indian down to the civil war. Her brother, Cornelius Mann, was an officer in the Mexican war and was killed in Nicaragua, serving at the time as a captain under General Morgan.

She was married in 1856 to Judge W. W. Chisolm, of Mississippi, who was murdered by a mob of 300 at DeKalb, on Sunday, April 29, 1877, together with a daughter and a son, who fell defending him. It was in this then lawless state that the wife and mother showed her fighting blood and putting the youngest child in a place of safety, hurried to the side of her husband and children who had been shot down by the Ku Klux, simply because Judge Chisolm was a Republican. And again her fighting blood was shown when, with a gun in her hands, she helped to defend her loved ones.

After the murder of her husband and children, Mrs. Chisolm moved to Washington, D. C., where she resided until last May, when she came to Huntingdon to visit her sons and stopped with Dr. Chisolm where she died. Deceased is survived by two sons, Dr. Henry Clay and William Wallace. She was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church since early childhood. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son on Friday morning. Interment to be made at Cedar Hill cemetery, Salona, Clinton county, Pa.

MRS. MAMIE ALICE MILLER.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night Mrs. Mamie Alice Miller, wife of Isaac Y. Miller, died at her home at Juniata of consumption. She had been ailing for several months. Deceased was born at Ryde, Mifflin county, and was aged 31 years. She is survived by her husband and three children, Esther, Violet and Clair; also by her mother, Mrs. Mary Querry, of Hare's valley, and three brothers and one sister. They are Ross, Bruce and Mrs. James C. Dell, of Hare's valley, and Dallas, of Johnstown. The remains will be brought to Mapleton this afternoon on Main Line express and services will be held in the U. B. church by Rev. John S. Stiger at 2.15 o'clock, after which interment will be made in Mountain View cemetery.

MRS. LOUISA WILSON GWIN.

Mrs. Louisa Wilson Gwin, relict of D. P. Gwin, died at her residence in Huntingdon Monday evening, aged about 68 years. She is survived by her daughter, Miss Mary Gwin, also by two brothers and two sisters, N. F. Cunningham, of Altoona; John Cunningham, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Martha Gray, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Rev. James Johnston, of Williamsport. Funeral services will be held from her late residence on Thursday at 3 o'colck, conducted by her pastor, Rev. Dr. D. K. Freeman, of the Presbyterian church, of which faith she was a consistent member. Interment in Riverview cemetery, Huntingdon.

Crotsley—Dell.

Friday evening, September 30, 1904, at 7 o'clock John William Crotsley and Miss Clara I. Dell were united in marriage by Rev. W. W. Williamson at the parsonage of the First United Brethren church, Altoona. Mr. Crotsley is a son of John D. Crotsley, of Cass township, and is employed as a fireman on the Pittsburg division. He is an exemplary young man. Miss Dell is a daughter of Isaac Dell, of Cass township. She is well known among Mapleton people and is esteemed highly by all who know her. We wish the young couple unbounded happiness.

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

Game, and When It May Be Killed.

Elk, deer or fawn, two in one year, November only.

Ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasants, ten in one day; October 15th to December 15th, inclusive.

Hare, or rabbit, no limit—unlawful to use ferret; November 1st to December 15th, inclusive.

Quail, or Virginia partridge, fifteen in one day; October 15th to December 15th, inclusive.

Rail birds, reed birds, no limit, September, October and November.

Web-footed wild fowl, unlimited—sail or steam boat swivel guns and cannon illegal; September 1st to May 1st.

Wild Turkey, two in one day; October 15th to December 15th, inclusive.

Woodcock, ten in one day; October 15th to December 15th and July.

Squirrel—grey, black and fox, unlimited; October 15th to December 15th, inclusive.

Hunting grouse at night prohibited.

Wolves, bears, woodchucks, 'coons, opossums, foxes, wildcats, minks, weasels, skunks, porcupine and muskrats may be killed at any time. Also English sparrow, kingfisher, Coopers' hawk, pigeon hawk, great horned owl, barred owl, green heron and night heron.

Deputy game wardens have the same rights and powers as regular game wardens. Their pay depends upon the work done. They are entitled to one-half of all penalties recovered, and to ten dollars extra, from the county for each conviction.

Constables of the several wards, boroughs and townships of this State are ex-officio game wardens, and have the same powers throughout the county, wherein they are elected, as have the wardens appointed by the game commission.

Any citizen of this State has the right to prosecute for violations of the game and fish laws, and is entitled to one-half of all the penalties recovered.

Wanton or willful starting fires in another's wood, fine $300 and twelve months imprisonment; $50 reward to the prosecutor.—Act of June 11, 1879.

It is illegal to discharge any flobert rifle, air gun, spring gun or any implement which impells with force a metal bullet of any kind on any street or alley of any city or borough of Pennsylvania.—Act of April 15, 1903.

Andujar—Kurzenknabe.

Rev. Manuel Andujar, of San Juan, Porto Rico, was married last Thursday evening to Miss Lily Esther Kurzenknabe, daughter of John H. Kurzenknabe, at the bride's home, 1010 North Third street, Harrisburg.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Ellis N. Kremer, assisted by Rev. J. Rauch Stein and Rev. Horace Lincoln Jacobs, in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride was attended by her nieces and nephews. The wedding march was rendered by her brother, Norman Kurzenknabe.

Mr. Andujar is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, and is under appointment to San Juan, where he is in charge of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; is secretary of the Porto Rico conference, and has the editorial management of the Christian Defender. This paper is the organ of the M. E. Church in the island and is printed in Spanish, Rev. Audujar's native tongue.

Mr. and Mrs. Andujar left early Friday morning on a visit to Philadelphia and other cities. They sail for San Juan on October 15th.

The bride's father arrived in Harrisburg at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon on the return from a German trip and reached there just in time to attend the wedding.

This was Mr. Andujar's second marriage, his first wife, who was a daughter of A. B. Clouser, of Bloomfield, having been killed in Porto Rico, in the summer of 1902, while turning on the electric light during a thunder storm.—*Newport News.*

Sale Register.

Thursday, October 27, 1904, Mrs. J. M. Oswalt will offer at public sale at her residence in Union township, 2½ miles northwest of Mapleton, two work horses, four good milch cows, young cattle, wagons, buggy, sleigh, sled, mower, hay rake and other farm implements; also a large quantity of hay, fodder, grain, vinegar by the barrel, household furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

PARKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Esopus, N. Y.—Judge Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency was given out here. The letter is addressed "to the Hon. Champ Clark and others, committee, etc.," and is in part as follows:

"Gentlemen—In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject."

In discussing the much talked of issue of imperialism Judge Parker says:

"While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism.

"If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our Government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, 'Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political powers.'"

Taking up the tariff question the Judge enters into the subject at some length. He says at one place:

"Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

"The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the Government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

"In the words of our platform we demand 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations.'

"I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies," he states, "and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

"Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts cannot be determined by the President or by a candidate for the Presidency.

"The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the Constitution to the Judiciary and not to the Executive."

The candidate repeats the demand of his party for reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, declaring "That the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would inure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market."

The Philippine question is gone into at some length, and the Judge reiterates his approval of that plank in his party's platform which favors giving the islanders their liberty when they are ready for it.

The Judge discussed the Panama Canal treaty fully, approving of the project itself, but objecting strenuously to the present administration's method of acquiring the rights to the territory. He says in part:

"An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

"Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but eight per cent. of our total exports and imports," he states. "For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of seventy-five per cent. of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to twenty-seven per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

"American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over 100,000 tons in 1810—nearly 100 years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely instrusted to it," he declares in a summary of this question of our shipping interests.

Regarding to conduct of the Army and Navy Department the letter contends that favoritism has prevailed throughout, and that promotions and court-martials have been conducted on an unfair basis.

The Republican attitude toward the Pension Department is severely criticised by Judge Parker, particularly the famous "Order No. 78," which pensions all veterans of the late Civil War who are now over sixty-two years of age. He says in part:

"The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the Executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that 'this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of Congress,' but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out.

"The old inquiry, 'What are you going to do about it?' is now stated in a new form. It is said by the Administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that 'It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter.'

"If elected I will revoke that order. But I will go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil War."

Extravagance in the conduct of the business affairs of the Administration is charged, and a curtailment of expenses all along the line is promised should he become the Executive.

An investigation of the conduct of the various departments is demanded in lieu of the recent frauds uncovered in the Postal Department.

In concluding the letter he says:

"I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me. I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded. The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict. Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged? Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people or must justice wait upon political oligarchy? Shall our Government stand for an equal opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people or shall we embrace beneficent despotism? With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

"If called to the office of President I shall consider myself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

"If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours,

"ALTON B. PARKER."

PUNISHES MILITIA COMPANY.

Alabama Governor Musters Out Men Who Failed to Protect Negro.

Montgomery, Ala.—The military court which met at Huntsville to investigate the conduct of the military company of that city in not protecting the negro Horace Maples from the hands of a mob on the night of September 7 reported to the Governor that the company was inefficient and should be mustered out of service. Acting Governor Cunningham approved the findings.

The testimony of the night jailer showed that the soldiers acted as though they were frightened. He testified that when the mob broke into the jail some were in the closets, some under the bed, and others on the floor smoking. The court in its conclusion declared that there were sufficient men and ammunition to protect the negro, "if they had been intelligently and courageously commanded and used." The testimony of Captain R. T. Hays that he was wounded by glass from a window broken by a bullet coming from the mob is discredited.

5000 INDIANS TO GATHER.

Will Honor Chief Joseph's Memory and Elect His Successor.

Lewiston, Idaho.—Indians from all over the Northwest have been summoned to gather at North Lapwai, on the Nez Perces Indian Reservation, in order to celebrate with a feast and war dance in memory of their late leader, Chief Joseph. At the same time a successor will be chosen to rule the tribe.

Summonses by mail and messenger have been sent to all the wandering bands, including Nez Perces, Lapwais, Blackfeet, Spokanes, Colvilles and other tribes. Five thousand Indians will be invited. The date for the affair will be fixed later by the sub-chiefs. A week will be devoted to feasting, dancing and balloting for a new chief.

Major L. C. Norman Dead.

Major L. C. Norman, twice State Auditor, and one of the best known politicians in Kentucky, died at Frankfort, Ky., of heart troubles.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ROUTED

General Samsonoff With His Cossacks Forced to Retreat.

BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS

The Czar's General Led a Brilliant Charge, But a Galling Fire of Machine Guns Crippled His Forces and Compelled a Withdrawal—Japanese Sharpshooters Do Good Work.

Mukden.—Couriers arriving early in the morning after a forced ride from General Samsonoff's field headquarters, bring information of a sudden retreat by that general in the face of a strong and rapid movement by Oku's entire army. Instead of advancing with their customary caution, the Japs rushed into action in a way that indicated either a sudden accession of recklessness or extreme confidence in their strength.

General Oku attacked Samsonoff's Cossacks with infantry and dragoons, and in less than twenty minutes the entire Russian front at that point was raked by a severe crossfire from the enemy's batteries. Several Cossack horse batteries were dismantled before they could be swung into action. Two sotnias of cavalry fighting dismounted were thrown on the centre with a loss of more than thirty-five in killed and wounded, and in a quarter hour the enemy followed that success by turning back both wings of Samsonoff's division and weakening his centre with a concentrated rifle and machine gun fire

Samsonoff in person led a cavalry charge, which, while a desperate remedy, was the only move he could make to save his whole division from panic. He pushed between the broken halves of his centre at the head of a regiment of cavalry and hurled himself against the Japanese skirmish line. Continuous fire from the machine guns emptied many saddles before the regiment galloped from column to line formation, and one sotnia was almost cut to pieces when completing the oblique swing to its position on the left.

The gallant Cossacks rode forward at great speed, however, standing in their stirrup-leathers and firing as their horses flew over the stretch of plain that separated them from Oku's infantry and light batteries. Steadily as they advanced their number was decimated by the terrible fire of the machine guns. Japanese sharpshooters picked off the officers. General Samsonoff's uniform was riddled with bullets and his horse was killed under him in the first shock with the batteries. He remounted and led his men through the skirmish line against battalions of infantry in close formation constituting the enemy's support.

Hand-to-hand fighting between Cossacks and gunners followed the sweep over the skirmishers. The enemy's extended formation was scattered and stray soldiers were cut down before they could rally on their companies. More than one gun squad was wiped out by the cavalrymen. The enemy's support, however, moved on the Cossacks and poured a heavy rifle fire into the regiment. Several sotnias of Cossacks dismounted and fired prone at the advancing infantry.

Others destroyed the Japanese guns captured in the first rush and blew up ammunition wagons. General Oku apparently was unprepared for such a demonstration, so his reserve did not come up behind the support quickly as it should have done to repel the charge. The Cossacks and the Japanese infantry in the supporting force were about equal in numbers. Neither side gained further advantage for almost half an hour, the fighting continuing among and behind the guns. Many were killed and wounded on both sides in that stage of the battle, but no prisoners were taken.

When Samsonoff's division was in full retreat Oku threw against his rear a brigade of infantry, flanked by two regiments of dragoons and several batteries of flying artillery. The Japanese riflemen mowed down the Cossack gunners and the enemy's cavalry pursued the retreating division. Oku's batteries advanced rapidly, taking position from time to time and directing a destructive fire at the Russian ranks. General Samsonoff saved a few of his guns, but was obliged to abandon most of them to enable his cavalry to escape annihilation.

TWELVE KILLED IN FLOOD.

Half of Watrous, N. M., Washed Away—Damage at Las Vegas.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Half of Watrous has been destroyed in a flood in the upper waters of the Rio Pecos, and at least twelve persons have been drowned.

Many persons were rescued from trees and housetops. The greatest damage was around the junction of Mora and Sapelloire creeks. A rock crusher, an iron bridge and much track at Watrous were washed away. The Gallinas River formed a new channel at Las Vegas. In the Gallinas Canyon the dams of the Agua Pura Company broke, bringing a terrific flood on the city. The Montezuma Hot Springs track went out in many places. Half a dozen bridges were destroyed and the Montezuma bathhouses were partially carried away. For two blocks in Bridge street every business house was flooded.

Freeholder Commits Suicide.

James Denton, a Freeholder, of Patterson, N. J., whose official acts are under investigation, killed himself.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Eleven millions of people have now seen the Fair.

An inlaid table made from 1000 hard woods is exhibited in Nicaragua's pavilion.

One hundred varieties of Mexican cactus are growing in that country's exhibit.

A fine display of redwood furniture is exhibited in the San Francisco building.

A large tapestry made in 1650 is exhibited in the Belgian section of the Art Palace.

Russia is represented by a kiosk in the Palace of Transportation, where tea is served to visitors. It was built near Moscow.

"Pearl culture," or the artificial production of pearls, is illustrated in the Japanese section of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game.

A table top, composed of over 3500 pieces of steel tubing of different shapes and sizes, is exhibited in the Palace of Transportation.

A unique exhibit is a locomotive fifteen feet long made entirely of glass tubes of different sizes. It is a ten-wheeler and is perfect in every detail.

A feature of the Egyptian Government exhibit is an old chapel from the tomb of Prince Ra-Ka-Pu, which is the only piece of its kind ever shown outside of Egypt.

A portrait of the Crown Prince Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the Czar Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, is a feature of the Russian exhibit. It was executed by the Russian artist, Boldireff.

A military Y. M. C. A. tent has been installed near the Model Camp for visiting military organizations at the Fair. Services are held every Sunday and a library for the use of the soldiers is maintained.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

New York athletes won all the championships at Montreal.

Squadron A defeated the polo team of New Haven at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

The Vingt et Un II. won the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association.

Columbia opened the local New York football season by defeating Union by the score of 10 to 0.

The yacht Ingomar returned from Europe, where it scored in nineteen out of twenty-two races.

John Taylor defeated Dr. Strong in a five-heat trotting race at the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting.

Mott Haven and Mohawk (New York) athletes entertained hundreds at their regular sports.

Oscar George, National Athletic Club, won the ten-mile amateur cycle handicap at the Vailsburg track.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., won the Hunters' Cup presented by Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, at the Mineola Horse Show.

Mr. August Belmont has sold his famous yacht, the seventy-footer Mineola, to Mr. William Ross Proctor, N. Y. Y. C.

Albert Clement arrived in New York City on the French line steamship Bretagne to take part in the Vanderbilt automobile cup race.

Paris automobilists are of opinion that the conditions named for the transatlantic motor boat race bar it to automobile launches.

Holcombe Ward, the American lawn tennis champion, was defeated by Robert Le Roy, of the New York Tennis Club, in a match in singles.

Malcolm McBurney, of Stockbridge, defeated D. T. Dana, of the home club, six up and five to play in the final for the chief cup in the golf tournament at Lenox.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

King Edward VII. goes to church regularly.

Dr. Jameson, the Cape of Good Hope Premier, is now in London.

Justice Wills, of Great Britain, is said to contemplate retirement.

Edward H. Harriman went to Wall Street as a broker while in his teens.

Friends of Lord Curzon predict that he will yet be the Grand Lama of Tibet.

Admiral George Dewey recently completed fifty years' active service in the United States Navy.

Captain A. S. Rowan, who carried the message to Garcia, is soon to wed Mrs. Josephine Degeayer, of San Francisco.

Old Mother Smiles-at-Woe, the oldest member of the Winnebago tribe, is living with her people on a reservation in Nebraska.

The veteran Norwegian author, Jonas Lie, intends to leave Paris, where he has lived for many years, and abide for the future in Norway.

Thomas W. Porter, superintendent of the Indian school at Chemaw, Ore., has been married to a quarter-blood Digger girl, a pupil at the school.

Cheng Yow Tong, former secretary of the Chinese Commission to the St. Louis Fair, has published a volume of poems relating, in the main, to the United States.

Mgr. Guidi, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, whose death at Manila at the age of fifty-two has been noted, was supposed to be one of the Cardinals reserved "in petto" by Pius X.

Undoubtedly the oldest living poet is Colun Wallace, who lives at Oughterard, Ireland. He was born in 1796, and consequently is 108 years old. A new collection of his poems has just been published by the Gaelic League of Dublin

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

According to Mint Director Roberts twenty-one States and Territories produced $73,591,700 worth of gold during the year 1903, and $29,322,000 worth of silver, the value of the silver being computed at fifty-four cents per fine ounce.

Ten thousand persons heard the Archbishop of Canterbury speak at evensong service in Washington.

According to orders given out by the Department Rear-Admiral I. B. Coghlan will assume command of the Navy Yard and station at New York City, relieving Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who will retire for age.

The President has disapproved of the findings and sentence in the case of Fred H. Skow, who was alleged to be a member of Company M, Twentieth Infantry, and who, as such, was tried by court martial and convicted under two charges of desertion and of misconduct in joining the enemy, and sentenced to death.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The report that Archbishop Chapelle would resign as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico was denied.

Porto Rico's 1007 public schools opened with 60,000 pupils enrolled. In the first school year during American occupation there were 800 schools with 25,000 pupils.

DOMESTIC.

Heavy rains caused Las Animas River to overflow its banks and flood the city of Trinidad, Col. Railroads were tied up in the territory effected.

Thirty-five firemen were overcome by smoke and fumes of ammonia at an all-night fire on Fourteenth street, New York City.

Joseph Watson, the young negro who murdered former Police Commissioner Henry Osborne, of Hartford, Conn., was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Annie Kanner, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the janitor, risked her life to crawl through smoke filled halls and warn the tenants of 147 Stanton street, New York City, that the building was burning.

Three Italians in a pistol duel at Canal and Centre streets, New York City, created great excitement, but no one was hurt as far as known.

Archbishop Farley promulgated to his pastors the report of the Commission on Revision of Church Music, according to the direction of Pope Pius X., which bars women from Catholic choirs.

Justice Kelly issued an order authorizing the exhuming of the body of Margaret Lynch, who was supposedly murdered in Long Island some weeks ago.

It was learned that President Roosevelt's name was forged to a letter to Michael Donnelly, of the Butchers' Union; prosecution of the forger will follow.

The Eucharistic Congress, for which twenty bishops and more than 1000 priests assembled, opened in New York City.

Admiral Rivit's flagship, the French cruiser Duplex, arrived in New York harbor.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, once a prominent Minnesota politician, was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for alleged forgery in Buffalo, N. Y.

The Aldermen's Celebration Committee was informed that the formal opening of the New York City subway would take place on October 27.

The Valverda Smelter, near Prescott, Ariz., was destroyed by an explosion. Loss, $175,000.

An explosion shook the elevated structure, in New York City, and burned two employes badly.

It was decided that no skilled workmen over thirty-five are to be employed hereafter in certain departments of the Carnegie Steel Company plants. In others the age limit is forty.

FOREIGN.

Two kings and many princes and high officials attended the funeral of Niels Finsen at Copenhagen.

The Governor of Arzila, Morocco, was murdered by tribesmen out of revenge for the imprisonment of some of their fellows, whom they set free.

Prince Mirsky insisted on separating the Russian police administration from the Ministry of the Interior.

A mail car on a train between Paris and Havre, France, containing a quantity of American mail, was broken open and ninety-one out of 100 pouches were rifled.

The probability of the appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch as Russian commander-in-chief, and of a new Minister of Marine was foreshadowed from St. Petersburg.

A protest by Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe against the succession of Count Leopold to the regency of Lippe-Detmold was made public. It set forth that the great-grandmother of the count was not legitimately descended from the noble family.

The Japanese are using hand power to propel railroad cars in the transportation of supplies to Liao-Yang, while waiting for locomotives.

Prince Mirsky has been heartily welcomed in St. Petersburg by the public and the press, the latter suggesting abolition of the censorship among reforms expected.

Word has been received from a Doukhobor colony near Saskatoon, N. W. T., that a large body of Doukhobors had started on a march for the United States. This time they are looking for a warmer climate.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs, Began to Fear the Worst — Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Urain street, Colorado Springs, Col., President of the Glen Eyrie Club, writes:

"I suffered for three years with severe back ache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rich Hotel Men.

The Vanderbils are in railroads, the Astors are in hotels—two utilities, says the New York Press. It is said that George Boldt has cleared as much as $500,000 a year as his share of the profits of the Waldorf-Astoria, and people are figuring how much Haan will make out of the St. Regis and Muschenheim out of the new Astor. Colonel "Jack" and William Waldorf are satisfied with nine per cent. on their investments, hence their liberal contracts with managers. It is significant that Boldt, Haan and Muschenheim are Germans or of German extraction.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A doctor in the West Indies says that beri-beri is caused by eating rice that has stood for a day or two after being cooked.

The military were called out to fight a plague of grasshoppers at Erlau, Hungary. N. Y.—41

The man who first made steel pens got $1 apiece for them.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Just Deserts.

A Chicago railway ticket scalper must serve eighteen months in the House of Correction for fraudulently representing himself to be a clergyman to obtain half-rate tickets.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

One-tenth of the world is still unexplored.

Dyeing is as easy as washing when PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYES are used.

Tobacco exports are decreasing.

For Cupboard Corner

St. Jacobs Oil

Straight, strong, sure, is the best household remedy for

Rheumatism

Neuralgia Sprains
Lumbago Bruises
Backache Soreness
Sciatica Stiffness

Price, 25c. and 50c.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Ladies may obtain permanent employment selling hosiery direct to consumer. Exclusive particulars and sole agency address PEQUOT MILLS, - Hartford, Conn.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

NEW WARSHIP IS LAUNCHED

Battleship Connecticut Christened at New York Navy Yard.

30,000 SPECTATORS PRESENT

Grand-Daughter of President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy Was the Sponsor — Rear-Admiral Barker the Officer in Command — Fourth Ship of Her Name to Serve Uncle Sam.

New York City.—Despite the ugly rumors of attempts to tamper with her cradle, the battleship Connecticut was successfully launched, gliding with silken ease down smooth, untrammelled ways. Fully thirty thousand persons in the shipyard and as many more from outside saw the ponderous mass of fighting steel sweep down into the water of the Wallabout Channel, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at exactly 11.18 a. m.

As early as eight o'clock the vast crowd began to stream into the navy yard, special details of marines and yard policemen being stationed near every entrance and along the roadways leading to the scene. By 10.45 o'clock, fifteen minutes before the hour set for the launching, the throng had become fairly settled, and made a spectacle not lightly to be forgotten. Dressed rainbow-wise, the Connecticut, red lead hued from keel to gunwale, a section of main bridge and a stumpy aft turret alone showing above her hull, lay stern on toward the river, resting on her ways. On her starboard quarter lay the Kearsarge, flying the red pennant of Rear-Admral Barker, the blue jackets laying aloft to her signal yards and manning her fighting tops as thick as swarming bees.

Over on the Hancock, on the Kentucky and the Texas further thousands gazed and waited. Two hundred feet away from the Connecticut the big Cob Dock showed black with living humanity, and within the inclosure was the same dense throng.

By the time the patrol fleet of tugs and cutters had cleaned the navy yard waters of all moving craft it was 10.55 a. m.

Then suddenly from the waiting war ships six bells sounded. Then across the water a bo'sun's whistle began to blow, and the excitement mounted. Then upon the narrow walkway directly under the Connecticut's bow, just where the forefoot rose to the ram Naval Constructor Baxter was seen to raise a megaphone. A moment later he called "Stand by!"

At that a hush fell on the crowd. From somewhere a muffled bell began to whir. On the sound men sprang to the keel blocks, bled the sand bags and knocked the blocks away.

For the fraction of a second the watchers saw the red lead hulk hang, then quiver as if she felt a thrill of life. "She moves!" the cry ran from mouth to mouth. In less than twenty-four seconds she was in the water, and a new battleship had been added to Uncle Sam's fleet.

Those on the stand alone knew that Miss Welles, the sponser, who is the grand-daughter of President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, had failed to name the vessel or crash the champagne bottle across her bow.

The bottle swung from a decorated lanyard attached to a slender boom. Just how it happened that Miss Welles failed at the critical moment to do her part was not made clear.

Quartermaster Byrnes stepped into the breach and saved the day. He took the lanyard short and swung the bottle down. It shivered into fragments, and the frothing champagne streamed down over the steel plates as the vessel cleared the ways and shot out into the channel.

After the launching Secretary Morton with his party attended an informal luncheon at the officers' pavilion, Rear-Admirals Rodgers and Barker making brief speeches. Afterward Secretary Morton, with Colonel John J. McCook and Miss Ellen Miller Gould, paid a brief visit to the Naval Y. M. C. A.

The Connecticut is a sister ship of the Louisiana, and both vessels were authorized by an act of Congress in 1902. The Connecticut was built in a Government yard and under Government supervision, while the Louisiana was built by a private shipbuilding firm at Newport News, Va.

This is the fourth United States naval vessel to bear the name of Connecticut. The first served in the Revolutionary War on Lake Champlain. The second was in the little Franco-American naval shindy of 1798-1801. The third served in the Civil War.

COLOMBIAN SENATE ANGRY.

Opposition to Resumption of Amicable Relations With This Country.

Bogota, Colombia.—President Reyes is meeting with much opposition in the Colombian Senate to the resumption of amicable relations with the United States.

Forts Recaptured.

Three supplementary forts at Port Arthur, captured by the Japanese in the attack which began on September 19, are said to have been abandoned under Russian fire.

Another Arctic Expedition.

The Duke of Orleans has asked permission of the Norwegian Government to hire the Fram for an Arctic expedition next year.

SENATOR HOAR IS DEAD

Passes Out After Long Illness at Worcester, Mass.

Was Senior United States Senator From Massachusetts For Many Years—Supposed to Have Left Little Money.

Worcester, Mass. — George Frisbie Hoar, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, died at his home in this city at 1.35 o'clock in the morning. The end followed a period of unconsciousness that had continued for three days, and came so gently that only the attending physicians were aware of the exact moment of death.

The attending physicians despaired of the Senator's life six weeks ago, but such was the vitality exhibited by their distinguished patient that even they were surprised, and the public was at times led to cherish a faith in an ultimate recovery.

However, all hope was abandoned after a last unsuccessful attempt to administer medicine and nourishment. Brief lucid intervals were followed by longer durations of unconsciousness, until the venerable statesman sank into a state of coma from which all efforts to rouse him proved futile.

Of the entire representation in the United States Senate it is probable there is not one member who is not richer in this world's goods to-day than was the venerable Senator from Massachusetts. It is not likely that his estate will be appraised at more than $20,000. During his long public life he never could afford to own or even rent a house in Washington, D. C., and was one of the few Senators who made his home in a boarding house. He never possessed the faculty of accumulating wealth. He opposed his own party vigorously when he thought the party was wrong and he was right, and in the evening of his days he was an opponent of the most popular policy which that party ever had advocated. He was a classicist and a scholar, a litterateur and a writer as incisive with his pen as he was in his speech, and his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," published when he was seventy-eight years old, is a monument to his lucidity of thought, clearness of expression and vigor of utterance.

The Senator from Massachusetts was born in Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826, and received his preliminary education in the old Concord Academy. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1846, and after a law course, was graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, and began the practice of his profession in Worcester. The first elective office he held was in 1851, when he became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He went to the State Senate in 1857, and then to the National House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the three succeeding Congresses. In 1877 the Legislature sent him to the United States Senate to succeed George S. Boutwell, and he was re-elected in the succeeding terms.

TO BUILD A MONO-RAIL ROAD.

Between Baltimore and Washington—Speed of 100 Miles an Hour.

Baltimore, Md.—Representatives of a New York City syndicate have made a deal with E. L. Tunis, of Windsor Hills, the holder of a patent upon a mono-rail system, for the purchase of the patent by the American Mono-rail Company.

Among those present at the conference were J. Coleman Drayton, John H. Ostrup, A. Norvale, Henry A. Seymour and George L. Upshur, of New York City, and Henry L. Williams, Ruxton Ridgely, E. L. Tunis and H. H. Tunis, of Baltimore, Md.

The contract has been given for the completion within two months of a five-mile track for testing purposes from Baltimore to a point on the Patapsco River. A new car, based on the Tunis model, to be entirely of steel, is in process of construction. It is said for this method of locomotion that a speed of 100 miles an hour can be maintained with safety. The motive power is electricity.

The ultimate object of the company is the construction of a quick line from this city to Washington.

CZAR GOES TO ODESSA.

To Review and Address the Troops Going to the Front.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Czar left here for Odessa, where he is to review and address troops on the eve of their departure for the Far East. He was accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

ADMIRAL RECALLED.

Bezobrazoff, Second in Command at Vladivostok, Called Home.

Paris, France.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from St. Petersburg says that Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff, second in command under Admiral Skrydloff of the Russian squadron at Vladivostok, has been recalled.

Japan's Sick and Wounded.

Unofficial estimates place the number of sick and wounded soldiers in Japan at 45,000.

Lafcadio Hearn Dead.

Lafcadio Hearn, a well-known author, died in Tokio.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Connoisseur's Delight

BEECH-NUT
Sliced Bacon,
Sliced Beef,
Grape Jam,
Cranberry Sauce,
Orange Marmalade,
Strawberry Jam.
Put up in Vacuum Glass Jars.
BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y

TOURING NEW YORK BY AUTOMOBILE.

All the sights and scenes of the Metropolis *inexpensively* viewed under the innovation of the

PARK CARRIAGE CO.
Established 1869.

Electric touring cars with careful chauffeurs and competent lecturers, explaining all points of interest, leave

241 Fifth Avenue
10 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. daily.
Fare, $1.25.

Send for descriptive matter to Park Carriage Co., Dept. B, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 592

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

THE HESSLER

RURAL MAIL BOX

Best and cheapest Rural Mail Box on the Market. Fully approved by Postmaster General. Big profits for agents. We want an agent in every town. Souvenir Buttons free on application. A large, strong box and a small price. H. E. Hessler Co., P. O. Box B443, Syracuse, N. Y.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers

For The Laundry
Acme SOAP
at your Grocers.

Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ORBISONIA.

G. W. Hicks is moving this week into his newly purchased home on Water street.

Miss Mary Rutter visited her friend, Mrs. Luther Chilcote, of Cole's Summit, recently.

Blain Locke, of Waterstreet, has been suffering with tonsilitis for several days but is better.

Mrs. Jesse Rupert and Mrs. Daniel Locke visited friends near Selea a few days last week.

Many wells are dry. If rain does not come soon there is danger of a water famine in this place.

Orbisonia is noted for its cozy homes, beautiful shade trees, hospitable people and its dark streets at night.

Young ladies enjoying straw rides should be more careful on entering towns in regard to noise and not alarm the citizens.

Orbisonia is very quiet since the furnace has shut down. Many families have moved away and there are more to follow.

Rev. Fish, U. B. pastor, has arrived in Orbisonia to fill the field made vacant by Rev. Barshinger. May his stay among us be pleasant.

Some of the children in town have not forgotten their visit to Three Springs campmeeting as they contracted whooping cough while there.

The hard wind the two last days of September brought down a large quantity of fruit from the trees which was scarcely ready to be gathered.

Wilmer McKim, of near Cole's Summit, was in town on Friday last on business. Wilmer is a close student and will make his mark in the world by and by.

Mrs. Henry Roher and Mrs. Wesley Cromwell, of Springfield township, have been visiting their many friends in Orbisonia and Rockhill the past week.

William Crum's family have moved from here to Mount Union. We are sorry to part with such fine neighbors. However, our loss will be Mount Union's gain.

Rev. Bower preached on Sunday afternoon last in the Baptist church from the words "I am the vine, ye are the branches." The sermon was a feast to the hungry soul.

Mrs. Catherine Wilson, who formerly lived alone on Ashman street and who fell and dislocated her shoulder some weeks ago, has found a comfortable home with Mrs. App, of Rockhill.

All soldiers and their families should for many miles around visit Orbisonia on the 20th and 21st of this month, cheering up the hearts of the brave boys of the 110th Regt. who will meet here at that time.

Card playing seems to be the order of the day with many young men and small boys of Orbisonia and Rockhill. We have no reading rooms or places of innocent amusement for the benefit of the young to entice them away from the pool rooms or the saloon. Whose fault is it? Let all parents ask themselves the question, Whose fault?

THREE SPRINGS.

Our beautiful summer is at its close.

Frost visited this section since our last writing.

James Mansberger and family spent Sunday in Trough Creek.

Harry Covert and family have returned to their home in Pittsburg.

Rev. H. K. Ash is conducting a revival meeting at Cornelius chapel.

Misses Susie and Agatha Wilson Sundayed with relatives in Orbisonia.

Our teacher, Austin C. Peck, spent from Friday until Sunday at Hancock, Md.

Quite a few were in attendance at the sale in Springfield township on Saturday.

Arthur Brown, who has been ill for the past three weeks with typhoid fever, is slowls improving.

Ruth Andrews has gone to Pitcairn where she will be engaged in sewing during the winter months.

Mrs. Henry Weight and Mrs. Curtis E. Starr spent a few days in Orbisonia recently, the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Mame Keffer, who has been spending the past eight weeks at her old home, returned to Charleroi, Pa., on Tuesday last.

Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, who has been pastor of the U. B. church for the past three years, will leave for his new home in Path valley on Thursday. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

Rev. E. Bordwin, wife and daughter, Katharine, of near Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Bordwin's mother, Mrs. Bence.

Frank Stains, wife and son, Cameron, of Camden, N. Y., who have been spending the past ten days with Mrs. Kate Covert, returned home Monday.

John Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in Three Springs one week ago and will spend some time with his aged parents. John has been away for twenty-one years and naturally many are glad to clasp his hand again.

MARKLESBURG.

The most severe drought we have had for years.

A. J. Crum, of Telluride, Colorado, is visiting relatives hereabouts.

The storm of last week left the smaller number of corn shocks standing

Trexlus Co., of Paradise Furnace Stock farms, are shipping some fine horses into West Virginia.

Our Marklesburg correspondent of the Semi-Weekly News and family are now residents of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Judge Beaver, our efficient postmistress, is on an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wills, in Jersey.

Isaiah Richardson, son of Judge Richardson, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home near James Creek Mills.

A. J. and Holly C. Crum will leave on Wednesday of this week on their wheels via Hagerstown, Antietam and Frederick City for Washington, D. C.

Daniel Crum, an old and respected citizen of Tod township but now of Saxton, Pa., is in a critical condition at his home in the latter place from a complication of diseases.

LATTA GROVE.

Cold and dry with high winds.

D. H. Dell and mother drove to Hill valley last Saturday.

Jack Dell and Ora Querry each had forty bushels of buckwheat.

L. R. Smith and family, of Altoona, paid a brief visit to friends in the valley.

John H. Crownover and wife attended the reunion at the old stone church at Manor Hill last week. The church was built over one hundred years ago.

Beautiful Homesick Tears.

During this last month tens of thousands of young men and women and boys and girls have left the old home for school or college. How many gallons of homesick tears have been shed will never be known, for, for the most part, they have been furtively wiped away and lost in the folds of capacious handkerchiefs. Sometimes they have not come to the surface at all, but, so to speak, have fallen inwardly. Sometimes, especially with the softer sex, they have been indulged in without any sense of shame; and a good, refreshing cry has been the result.

We are heartily sorry for the young person who can go away from home for the first time without a suspicious moisture about the eyelids and a tugging at the heartstrings. There must be something wrong, either in the home from which he goes or in his own mental and moral make-up.

There is nothing more beautiful than a homesick tear. In the angel's eyes it is a glittering dew-drop in which glisten love of home and love of parents. It is not a sign of weakness but of strength. It does not indicate a milk-and-water youth, but one with strong affections and genuine emotions. It tells of a young man or woman who is worth loving, and whose whole life in the future will be mellowed and softened by the homesick tear.

The fact that homesickness does not last long and is not often accompanied with fatal results does not detract from the genuineness of the emotion or from its value to the homesick one, for his heart and life will be sweeter and more true in all the future years because of these brief and furtive tears; and school and college and business will in some degree be sanctified by them.—*C. E. World.*

Saves Two from Death

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armork, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free.

A Boy.

"See that poor afflicted boy sitting in front of yon shop? No doubt his tooth is dancing with pain—an ulcerated tooth, perhaps. See how he holds his jaws with both hands and sways from side to side. Poor fellow.

"My dear, you are badly mistaken. The lad is perfectly happy. He is playing a Jew's harp."—Tit-Bits.

AT THE TABLE.

The years have sped since first I led
You to the table, dear,
And you sat over there alone
And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew past and you
No longer sat alone.
A little one was in your arms,
Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so,
And some one else was there;
And Willie sat near me, you know,
While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led
You to the table, dear,
And you looked queenly at the foot
And I felt kingly here.

To-day, as I look down at you,
On either side I see
A row of hungry little ones
All gazing up at me.

We've added leaves, one after one,
And you are far away—
Aye, thrice as far, my dear, as on
That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart—
You there and I up here—
Two rows of hearts from my fond heart
Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf
The table holds to-day,
And may we never know the grief
Of putting one away.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Johnstown Flood.

From the Chicago News.

"I was in Johnstown a couple of months ago," said a drummer for a Boston house, "and at the hotel I asked the colored porter:

" 'There was a flood here a number of years ago, I believe?'

" 'Yes, I reckon so,' he listlessly replied.

" 'And you were here at the time?'

" 'I believe I was.'

" 'It must have been a very exciting thing.'

" 'Maybe so.'

" 'But you don't seem to be much interested,' I protested. 'Can't you relate your personal experiences and give me some idea of what happened?'

" 'Look here, sah,' he answered in irritated tones, 'does you reckon I'ze got nuffin' to do but remember dat flood time? It was all right, sah—heaps o' water and all dat, but since dat date I'ze been married fo' times, put in jail twice and had my Sunday clothes stole by a cross-eyed nigger, and you can't 'spect I'ze gwine to let all dat go fur no flood dat has happened since Noah's time.

Well Said.

The praacher who delivered the following brief but beautiful funeral sermon had the true spirit of his Master: "Post mortem praises and love are in the air. People stoop to kiss their dead, who never stoop to kiss their living; they hover over open caskets in hysteric sobs, but fail to throws their arms about their loved ones who are fighting the stern battle of life. A word of cheer to the struggling soul in life is worth more than all the roses in Christendom piled high on the casket covers. The dead can't smell the flowers, but the living can; scatter them broadcast in their pathway, therefore, and pluck out the thorns before it is too late."

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of Mapleton Grange No. 1134, P. of H., held September 19, 1904, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Mrs. W. T. Chilcote were adopted:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has permitted the angel of death to enter our Grange and remove from our number our beloved sister, Mrs. W. T. Chilcote, who died at her home in Mapleton September 8, 1904, after a long illness.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Chilcote this Grange has lost one of its best and most active members.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies and commend them for consolation to their mother's God.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transcribed on the records of our Grange, a copy be sent the family of the deceased and be published in the Mapleton ITEM.

MRS. S. P. STUBBS,
A. K. MILLER,
J. G. HICKS,
Committee.

Somerset County Wedding.

There was a quiet wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Dieter at Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., on Sabbath afternoon, October 2, 1904, at half past three o'clock. Their son James and Miss Clara Coughonour were united in marriage by Rev. C. L. Morrison, of Confluence, Pa. The following guests were present: Mrs. M. E. Morrison, Mrs. Alvin Burnworth, Miss Mary Claudfelty, Nellie Ream, Miss Victoria Burgess, Mr. V. M. Black, Mr. Frank Sloan, of Confluence; Mr. Daniel Burgess, Mrs. Cora Burgess, Miss Grace Kurtz, of Draketown; Mr. Henry Hahn and Mr. George Smith, of Beaver Falls, Pa. Mr. Oscar Dieter and his sister acted as bridesmaid and groomsman. The bride's dress was of light blue silk trimmed with pearls. The bridesmaid was also dressed in blue trimmed with lace. After the ceremony a fine supper was served by Mrs. Dieter. Everything passed off pleasantly and smoothly. The young couple will remain at the home of the groom for the present. ***

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

TO TIE MAKERS

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 26, 1904.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor.

Referring to the question of the number of cross ties and switch timber lying along our road or cut in the woods, we are authorixed to take up, under the old specifications and at the old prices, all of the cross ties and a certain percentage of the switch ties that are made in regular sets.

I wish you would clearly have it understood with the tie makers that our reason for taking up ties at this time is not because they are needed, but we feel that they have been cut for our use and it is only equitable that we take them off their hands. It is not a guarantee that we will continue to take up ties, although it is entirely likely that some time next year the buying of ties will continue in the regular way.

You are, therefore, authorized to take up at once all ties piled along our right of way at the present time, and such ties as are cut in the woods, provided they are delivered along our property prior to December 1st; after that date no ties will be taken up except by special authority from this office. Switch ties can be taken up just as fast as your requirements demand.

[Signed] Geo. H. Brown,
Asst. Engineer.

Huntingdon, Sept. 28, 1904.

Messrs. B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Please note the above for your information.

E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor No. 7.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

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Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 5, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia .	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington. .	10 40	. . .	7 50	. .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore . . .	10 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville .	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport . .	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin . .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union .	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton. .	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood . . .	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona . . .	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg . .	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg . .	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona . .	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood .	f 5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone . . .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f 5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f 5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton . .	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union .	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin . . .	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal .	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n .	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport . .	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville .	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville . .	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg .	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore .	. .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St. .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St .	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon –For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

Campaigning In China.

Rev. F. S. Hatch, M. A., for the last three years general secretary of Christian Endeavor for India, Burma and Ceylon, recently visited some of the societies of Christian Endeavor in the southern coast ports. Mr. Hinman, the general secretary for China, met him in Hongkong, where large meetings were held in the Basel, American Board and London Mission churches. At Canton two large meetings were held, and both secretaries spoke to smaller groups in the schools. At Amoy, Fuchau and Shanghai there were also large mass meetings; at Fuchau six meetings in five of the largest assembly rooms in the city. Mr. Hatch was frequently asked to speak to the missionaries on the general condition of the mission work in India, which he has seen perhaps more widely than any other man, and his review of the elements of progress in Indian missions proved of absorbing interest to all who heard it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

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Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

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MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv. . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

Trust.

He holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad.
If other hands should hold the key
Or if He trusted it to me
I might be sad.

What if tomorrow's cares were here
Without its rest?
I'd rather He unlocked the day
And as its hours swung open say,
"My will is best."

I cannot read His future plans,
But this I know:
I have the smiling of His face
And all the refuge of His grace
While here below.

Enough, this covers all my needs,
And so I rest.
For what I cannot He can see,
And in His love I e'er shall be
Forever blest.

—Forward.

Broke into His House.

S. Le Quinn, of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to make settlement on or before October 10, 1904, as after that date all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice of the Peace for collection.

MILES C. CHILCOTE.

Sept. 27, 1904. 2t

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned near Saltillo, several weeks ago, a red and white spotted steer with the end off his right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 31, 1904. HENRY BANKS.

NOTICE.—My store books, notes, etc., are still in the hands of Geo. W. Wright and have been since I sold out my business in Mapleton. I will place them in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection after October 1st. I trust all those knowing themselves indebted to me will call and make settlement at once.

A. B. GILLAM.

Tyrone, Pa., Aug. 2, '04.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned in Union township on or about September 1, 1904, two head young cattle, one a steer about 18 months old, dark red in color with white about legs, piece off of right ear and slit in same ear; the other a brindle bull about 18 months old and not marked. Owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. C. ROLAND.

Union Township, Oct. 5, 1904.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale the real estate of George R. Abbott, late of Clay township, deceased. The property consists of a tract of 3 acres of land, having thereon erected a two-story Log Dwelling House and summer kitchen, a good stable with buggy shed attached and a small outhouse. The property is situate 2½ miles southwest of Saltillo along the public road leading to New Grenada, Robertsdale and Cassville. For further particulars inquire of J. H. HOFFMAN, Exr., Saltillo, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Sept. 16, 1904.

LADDERS!

We have just received a large stock of ladders, including **Step Ladders, Straight and Extension Ladders.** These ladders are of well seasoned wood, light yet **strong and durable.**

We are the only store in town making **Boots and Shoes a specialty.** Latest styles, $2.00, $2 50, $3.00 and $3.50. We handle the famous **DAYTON** shoes.

Groceries, fruits, nuts, confections, soft drinks, etc., etc.

DIAMOND SHOE STORE

And Green Grocery,

R. N. McCarl, - Proprietor.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

William Reed & Sons

The Formal Autumn Opening,

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Oct. 8th.

In addition to being the Fall Opening Day it will be our Silver Anniversary Celebration and we intend that it shall be the most interesting day of the store's history of twenty-five years in this town. The new merchandise for the coming season is the finest showing we have ever made. Like a great harvest it has been coming into the big building, and now it is ready for you.

Of course no single day can mark the beginning of a season's business. The change from one season to another is gradual and these new fall things have been selling freely for weeks and you can buy any of the winter lines now. This formal opening day gives you a chance to see the big store with its magnificent stocks at its best. Do not forget the day, Saturday, October 8, and do not miss it. Prrsons from nearby towns and the surrounding country are urged to come to the opening.

FALL DRESS GOODS

This department is full to overflowing with all the newest fabrics of the weaver's art. In both plain and staple cloths and new effects in Scotch mixtures, Cravenettes, etc., a wonderful variety of weaves is shown. Our line of broadcloths, which will be very popular, is immense and contains splendid values. It is enough to say teat this is the finest line we have ever shown.

SILKS

Our silk stock is one of the store's best features. The new fancy effects for suits, the wonderful plaids, and changeable effects, the new shades in plain taffetas, luxors, louisines, peau de crepe, peau de cygnes, etc., are here in big variety.

We have a fine line of the celebrated "Moneybak" silks, guaranteed to wear. You will want to see these silks.

Do not wait for the Big Opening Day; every day is opening day this time of the year. You are always welcome as a visitor.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

For Sale!

I hereby offer my Cash Novelty Store with privilege of business at present stand. Reason for selling on account of poor health.

Geo. W. Yocum

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

UNINTERESTING PEOPLE.

They live in a quiet sort of a way
In a quiet sort of a street,
They don't meet a great many people, nor
Impress the people they meet.
The newspapers never mention their names,
The world doesn't care what they do,
They never go in for anything much,
And their intimate friends are few.

He never has had a favorite club,
Though somebody said he might,
For a flat little nose on the window pane
Awaits him every night;
And eight little fingers and two little thumbs
Undo all the work of the comb,
As he sits in the quietest sort of a way
In his quietest sort of a home.

She doesn't belong to a Woman's Club,
She hasn't a single fad,
She spends her time with a blue-eyed lass
And a mischievous little lad.
She never unraveled a Problem of Life,
She doesn't know lots of things,
She plays with the "kids" and works all day,
And most of the time she sings.

He isn't like most other husbands at all,
She isn't like most other wives,
And they never attempt to make a change
In the course of their quiet lives;
But once in a while they dress the "kids,"
And go to spend the day
In a nice little quiet country spot
In a nice little quiet way.

—Collier's Weekly.

The Sacrifice of O'Teru San.

A Tragedy of the Japanese War.

A boy and girl sat on a steep grass slope in a Japanese garden. The boy, who wore the apron affected by students, was talking earnestly—far too earnestly for his years, we in the west would have thought. The girl, whose kimono and paper sunshade formed the only colored relief to a background of fresh emerald green, was listening with downcast eyes.

"It is no use, O'Teru San," the youth said, almost mournfully; "I shall have to go to work like a common coolie, for we have not the money for me to continue my education." The maid made no comment to this statement, and the boy continued to pour out his troubles.

"It is very, very hard," he said, "that I should have come from a family of princes, and have now to do menial work in order that I may live—perhaps even be obliged to serve foreigners in some low capacity, and profess myself obedient to people whom I despise. To think of it, O'Teru San! From tomorrow I shall go to the college no more, and from the next day will be apprenticed to an artisan. I, who was to go next year to the military school, in order, as befits one of my station, to become an officer; and now, just because my father has speculated badly in some Western enterprise, I must give up all thought of the future and live in the present—a coolie!"

The youth cast himself over on his side, and, although his companion did not look up, yet she knew that his brown eyes had filled with tears. There was a brief silence, during which Teru San was making up her mind.

Although to our Western ideas she was but a child, yet here in the East those whom we would still opine children have, in their teens, reached a mental balance which we call maturity. The cruel fate which seemed about to ruin her companion's ambitions hurt her, as deeply as if a bann had been placed upon herself. She also had her own ambitions. But her hopes for the future were bound up in the success or failure of this youthful student who had been in her life ever since she could remember. Personally also, she did not wish to be the wife of a carpenter or a rickshaw coolie.

"Is there no way?" she said; "will not your relations do something for you?" She turned and put her hand upon the shoulder of the prostrate student. He shook his head mournfully. In a moment the girl made up her mind. "Then Teru San will do something for you. O'Tanaka San, go back to the school tomorrow. I will find the money."

There was a grand entertainment at the Mitsui club. The resident members of this great and exclusive family were giving a farewell send-off to a batch of officers of the Imperial Guard who were due to leave Tokio on the following morning to join the transports collected in the inland sea. For the purpose of this entertainment the ten most popular geishas in Tokio had been retained.

The evening was half-way through, and the young men, grouped in easy attitudes around the room, were satiated with the ordinary efforts at female dancing. "Where is O'Teru San?" somebody shouted; others took up the cry and clapped their hands. A screen at the far end of the room was pushed aside; the little frail figure appeared in the opening. It was Teru San. She fell to her knees and bowed to the ground, as is the etiquette on such occasions. Then she stood up in all her glory of gold and gray. A perfect round of applause greeted her, for at the moment she was the idol of young Tokio. Even to the European estimate she was beautiful—to young Tokio, peerless. She glided into the center of the room, radiant in the knowledge of her success, magnificent in the blending colors of her finery, and she danced as young Tokio had never seen a geisha dance before.

Her dancing finished she stepped down among the audience and gracefully acknowledged the congratulations which were heaped upon her. Surely this girl was happy, if the happiness of a geisha is to be judged by popularity. Daintily she took the little China cups which were offered her, modestly she pressed them to her lips, just tasting the contents. Then they pleaded with her to dance again. All smiles she retired to the stage, and gave a representation in graceful movements of some old ballad of love and war, such as young Tokio adored.

Then, bowing low, she puassed again behind the screen. And as the sound of applause died in her ears, so did the smile of happiness from her face. Hastily she changed her kimono, and called for the jinrikisha which was waiting for her in the courtyard.

It was a bitter night for poor Teru San; she was going now to meet her lover for the last time—for Tanaka, a lieutenant in the imperial guards, was also leaving in the morning to meet the Russians.

Such was the history of Teru San. When she had come to her resolution to find the money with which her lover was to be educated, she had gone straightway and sold herself—as many hundreds of other Japanese girls have done in similar circumstances— to the master of some tea-house. The house which she had selected had been owned by a man who, long trained in the art, had seen the commercial value of the dainty little lass who faltering had offered herself to sign the indentures. He had paid a sufficient sum in cash to insure the first year's fees of Tanaka's education; the successful Teru San's outside earnings had supplied the rest.

Thus supported, her lover had passed from one grade to another, until now he was a dashing subaltern in the guards. All that the young couple were waiting for was the day when the tea-house ransom should be paid in full, and Teru San free of her strange obligations. We of the west cannot understand this; in the east it is different.

The leading company had been lying under the cover of a sand-dune since daybreak. The men were becoming restless; behind them they could hear the even rhythm of the three batteries of artillery which were endeavoring to silence the Russian guns on the far side of the river, and ever and anon some projectile would whistle above their heads, or, burying itself in front of them, would throw great showers of sand into their ranks.

The men were getting restless because they were waiting to fulfill their orders. These orders were engraven in each man's heart—for such is the system of the Japanese: when possible each man in the army, from the general of division to the humblest stretcher bearer, knows exactly what is to be expected of him during the ensuing day, as far as the general staff can calculate the function of any particular unit.

This regiment of the Guards had orders to lie under cover as near as possible to the foot of the bridge which the sappers were constructing, and as soon as the structure was worthy to push across it and turn the Russians from their positions on the far side of the river. From 2 o'clock in the morning they had been lying there, and it was now past midday and yet the bridge was not complete.

Tanaka had crept up to his captain's side, and together they had crawled to the top of the sand-dune and watched the progress which the sappers were making. It seemed now that almost the last pontoon had been floated down. The little engineers were working like demons on the brideg-head, and as they worked the water all round the pontoon seemed alive with bursting shells. Time after time the men working on the hawsers were swept away, and as the cord passed from their lifeless grasp there were other willing hands ready to take it.

There was no time to care for dead or wounded, there was no room for either on the pontoons, a man down was a man lost, and it served the interests of the state better to push his body into the boiling stream rather hamper the bridge-way with doctors and hospital attendants. For the fifth time that morning a salvo of bursting shells destroyed the nearest pontoons, carrying off the working party away with it. Yet, nothing daunted, fresh pontoons were pushed off and floated down and a fresh company of sappers were there to lash the stanchions tight.

"They will never do it," said the captain, as it seemed that the latest effort had failed. "See, they are bringing down reinforcements from the bluff above us." It was true—a column of Russian infantry were debouching from behind the hills on the opposite bank of the river, and were moving down to the threatening bridge. The Japanese gunners had seen them, and almost immediately the column was torn and shattered with bursting shell, but this counter was not sufficient to stay their advance. Down they pressed toward the water's edge; so near were they now that the Guardsmen could make out the glint of the individual bayonets as they glistened in the midday sun.

"Now is our time," shouted Tanaka, "see, here comes our orders." A staff officer galloped up; as he came, the two officers could see that the last pontoon had floated into its place, and that by wading it would now be possible for the infantry to dash across. The staff officer shouted his order—"Bridge-head! Guard, column of fours from the right." The suspense was over. In a moment the battalion was on its feet, and Tanaka was racing with the men of the leading four for the bridge. They felt the pontoon sway under their feet—they jumped from side to side to avoid the mangled frames of dead and wounded sappers.

A shell tore up the planks in front of them, and spattered them with the blood and flesh of some luckless engineer. Through the cloud of smoke Tanaka could see that some fell in the holes, others were hit. Now it was the actual bridge-head, 30 yards of water, how deep, how shallow, who could say! All that they could see were the bayonets of the opposing Russians. They were almost down to the water's edge. Tanaka was the first at the actual bridge-head; what had happened to his captain he did not know, what had happened to the colonel mattered not to him; with one shout of "Banzai!" he leaped into the water, and all that he realized was that the men were leaping in beside him. For a moment it was waist deep, it was knee deep, and now they are on the dry land.

Of the next five minutes who shall speak accurately? All that Tanaka knew was that the sword blade, which had been in his family for 400 years, clashed roughly against a bayonet, and was then fleshed true and hard. Then the impetus from the slope above bore him and his companions back, but they made a stand at the water's edge, and that stand was sufficient to save the bridge-head. Company after company came splashing through the water, and then the Russians were taking the steel in the back. It was a horrible melee; and when Tanaka really came to his senses he was trying to form up his company amid the smoking guns of a captured Russian battery, while a corporal, chattering with excitement, was binding up his arm with a first field dressing. Until this moment Tanaka did not even know that he had been wounded.

There was no paper printed in Japanese which did not ring with the heroism of Lieut. Tanaka, of the Guards. There was hardly a shop window in Tokio which had not a colored picture detailing the lieutenant's heroism at the passage of the Yalu. For the moment there was no more honored name in all Japan. There was no woman in all the many islands which comprise the Far Eastern Empire prouder than the little white-skinned Geisha, Teru San. Now her self-sacrifice seemed as nothing. Whatever it may have cost, she had enabled her lover, not only to win his ambition, but also to place himself in the history of his country.

She had been making her toilet since 4 in the afternoon, for that very day Tanaka, the wounded hero, had returned to Tokio. Even as she sat, rubbing the powder on her cheeks, she could hear the shouts of the crowd which were according him a public welcome. It was meet that she should look her best, for today was to be the greatest day in her life.

The telephone bell rang. Anxiously she waited for the message. Surely it could not be he; it was too soon; he had not yet had time to think of her. She was right—it was only a message from the big rich American, who, for the last two months, had been lavishing his attentions upon her, and was now reduced to such a state that he had offered to ransom her at whatever price her master might name, if only she would consent to marry him and return with him to the States. A foreigner forsooth! And Teru San told the maid to tell the foreigner that she was ill, that she was out of business for an indefinite period until she should be again convalescent. She then sat quietly in her room and waited; it was possibly the happiest expectation in the whole of her strange and checkered life.

But her hero never came, even though she waited until the small hours of the morning. "He is in the hospital," she said to herself, "I shall hear from him tomorrow." But the morrow brought no message, and so it went on from day to day, from week to week, until it as announced in the "Kohomin Shimbun" that the hero Tanaka, decorated by the emperor, and now employed on the general staff, was betrothed to the daughter of Count Inouye.

And so it comes about that Teru San may be the mother of American citizens.—Blackwood's Magazine.

INDIAN BABIES' CRADLES.

Mode of Wrapping Up the Little Redskins So That They Thrive.

Fancy a tiny copper-colered pappoose buckled up snugly in a queer buckskin bag that resembles nothing in nature so much as the cosey cocoon cradle of a baby butterfly, and then draw upon your imagination still further, picturing this odd receptacle swinging from the leafy canopy of an Indian wickiup or brush arbor, and you have before you an Indian baby and his wonderful cradle, sas the Los Angeles Times.

Gorgeous yellow butterflies and brown Kiowa babies are seldom linked together in song or story, yet in real life their wrappings, while in the chrysalis state, bear a remarkable resemblance to each other.

The cocoon cradle proper and its various modifications as found among the different tribes of North American Indians are constructed from the skins of animals. And right here we may pause and trace the origin of another famous nursery rhyme to the Indian cocoon cradle. For did not the father of Baby Bunting go a-hunting to get a little rabbit's skin to wrap that mythical baby in? All full-blood Kiowa babies are born into the Pho-li-yo-ye, or Rabbit Circle, and are taught to dance in the mysterious Circle of Rabbits as soon as they learn to toddle, belonging to the Rabbit Order of the Kiowa soldiery.

Hence a rabbit skin would be a very appropriate wrapping for a Kiowa Baby Bunting, though neither large enough nor strong enough for his cradle. The red deer of the forest, quarry of the red-skinned hunter, gives of his beautiful covering to make the cradle that is to swing from the treetop, literally treetops, cut from the cottonwoods and elms that fringe the clear little streams rippling through the Kiowa reservation, and piled high on a framework of poles, to serve as a "summer parlor" in front of his father's tepee.

The crude deer hide is carefully dressed by a tedious and secret process known only to these Indians, and when finished is as soft and pliant as the most expensive chamois skin. Then loving fingers skilfully embroider with quills beautiful beadwork designs upon the delicately tinted deerskin. Kiowa cradles are more ornamental than those of other tribes, and Kiowa squaws excel in that marvelous Indian beadwork now the popular fad of their paleface sisters. Some of of this beadwork embroidery is not only very beautiful, but very elaborate. The Sioux squaws, who alone rival their Kiowa sisters, ornament the cradles of their little ones with bands of deerskin, upon which are wrought, in colored beads, gorgeous patterns of men, horses, birds, fish and flowers. Instead of a wooden framework they substitute a basketwork frame of reeds and sometimes they use seed and grasses instead of beads.

The Cheyenne, Apache and Comanche Indians all use cocoon cradles, patterned after the Kiowa cradles, but theirs are not ornamented as elaborately as those of the Kiowas. In truth, the grim and warlike Comanche of the plains wastes very little time in decorating the receptacle of his offspring. A stout piece of deerskin, fastened to an equally stout wooden frame and laced up securely with raw hide thongs, suffices his simple need.

The Russian Peasant's Dainties.

The Russian peasant, even if the bread he eats is black, has a bonne bouche to add to his meal much sought by epicures in the western world—the wild mushrooms which grow thousands upon thousands on the steppes of Russia. At any time a full and savory meal is provided with the addition of sausage and onions; even a mushroom alone often contents them for a meal with their coarse rye bread. The poorest laborer also has a luxurious drink always available in from the ever-present samovar, and the tea they drink would be the envy of any American connoisseur of that beverage, for the best of China's tea is found in Russia, and all classes enjoy its quality and fragrance. Never is the water allowed to stand on the tea over a few moments, so none of the poisonous tannin is extracted, and a delightful, mildly stimulating, straw colored drink is the result.—Social Service.

Sir George Lydenham Clarke, secretary of the British defense committee, has been governor of Victoria and filled many foreign missions.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

All Due to Step-Parents.

"It is a singular fact that a large majority of the children at the Morganza State Reformatory, in Pittsburg, have step-parents, and I believe that their presence at Morganza is due to this fact," said Charles Houston, member of the Morganza Board of Managers. "I believe that the presence of such a large number of children at Morganza is due to the efforts of step-parents to get rid of them. Many of these children have no business at Morganza, and many of them would make obedient and respectable children if they were treated humanely at home. In some respects it is better for them that they are taken from a stepfather or stepmother who treats them badly. At Morganza they are not treated as prisoners, as many persons imagine, but they have a chance to get a good education and learn a trade which will enable them to earn an honest living and make them useful citizens."

Courted Her For Fifty Years.

After a courtship extending over fifty years Jerome Hunsinger, aged seventy-six, and Miss Anna Lutz, seventy-one years, both residents of Mountain Grove, were married. The two have lived all their lives in what is known as Irish Valley, and in youth they formed an attachment for each other. In early life they could not marry, as each had relatives to care for. As years passed on one difficulty after another arose to delay the wedding, but their love never wavered. Finally each of the lovers was left alone, all their relatives having died, and recently they met under the same tree where fifty years ago they had plighted their troth, and the man again urged the woman to set the day for their wedding. She consented, and finally Rev. Kirschner tied the knot. Both are wealthy, and residents for miles around attended the wedding.

Stricken in the Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Steinhaeuser, pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church and Professor of Hebrew in Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, suffered his third stroke of paralysis while preaching a sermon in German, and died a few hours later. He was fifty-four years of age. Dr. Steinhaeuser's former home was in Rochester, N. Y. He was ordained in 1875, and filled pulpits in Boonville, Cohocton, Rondout and Kingston, N. Y. In 1889 Dr. Steinhaeuser was elected President of Wayne College at Rochester, remaining there until called to Allentown in 1894. He leaves a wife and six children, one being his assistant in St. Michael's Church.

Sheriff Outwitted Mob.

John Gabin, a negro whose appearance tallies exactly with the description of the assailant of Mrs. Thomas Boggan, of Patton, was arrested at Hooversville, near Johnstown, and hurriedly removed to the Ebensburg jail by Sheriff Lenhart and deputies. Hostile demonstrations were made at Johnstown, but the officers outwitted the crowd and safely landed their prisoner on the Ebensburg train. At Ebensburg a crowd of 500 shouted "Lynch him!" Early in the day the Commissioners of Cambria County offered $2000 reward for the capture of Mrs. Boggan's assailant.

Sixty Days More For His Oaths.

After Frank Krupa was sentenced for disorderly conduct to thirty days in jail by Justice McCormick, at Shamokin, the prisoner began cursing. The Justice kept tally on each oath, and when Krupa was done sixty curses were recorded, and under the act of Assembly each oath cost sixty-seven cents, making a total of $40.20. When told he would have to pay for his swearing he began cursing again. The Justice, when Krupa said he had no money, added sixty days to the original sentence, making it one day per oath. Krupa was taken to jail.

Violence Kills Family of Four.

Arthur Reagan, whose body was found recently in a Chicago, Ill., elevator with a bullet in his head, and who was doubtless murdered, belonged to a well-known Parkerford family, nearly all of whom have met violent deaths. His father, Samuel Reagan, was killed in Pottstown by the fall of a building during a storm in 1877; a son, Ellis Reagan, a Chicago lawyer, committed suicide, and a daughter, Amy, the wife of Frank Savage, of Parkerford, was killed by being run over by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at that place.

Town Out to Nab Robbers.

Apprehended while burglarizing the Hilkowich clothing store at 2 o'clock in the morning, two men are in the county jail filled with shots and in critical condition. A guest at the Hotel Graham saw the men moving about in the store and gave the alarm over the telephone. As the men came out that way they were shot by Charles G. Graham, the first one receiving a load in his face. A hearing was given at the jail and the men were committed. The whole town was out before daylight and greatly agitated.

$12,000 a Year For a Rabbi.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Congregation Radelph Shalem, in Pittsburg, Rabbi J. Leonard Levy was reengaged for five years at a salary of $12,000 a year. His present contract does not expire for eighteen months. This is the largest salary ever paid a rabbi on a limited contract in the history of the world. Rabbi Levy came from Philadelphia three years ago at a salary of $7000 a year. Later this was increased to $8000, and last year to $10,000.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT FINED

Third Secretary Gurney's Plea of Immunity Was Disregarded.

LOCAL JUSTICE APOLOGIZES

For Speeding His Automobile Through the Streets of Lee, Mass., Member of the British Embassy Was Arrested and Fined by Justice Phelps—His Recall is Possible.

Lenox, Mass.—Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary to Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who has been spending the summer here, was fined for contempt of court and for violating the speed law relating to automobiles, by Special Justice H. C. Phelps, in the Lee District Court. Mr. Gurney was charged with running an automobile through the streets of Stockbridge at a greater speed than ten miles an hour.

Mr. Gurney, when arraigned in court, positively refused to plead, holding that as he was the Third Secretary to his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador he could not be arrested or held for the offense charged. Special Justice Phelps said he did not recognize "international law" in his court, and informed the defendant that he must enter a plea.

Despite this statement Mr. Gurney continued in his refusal. Then a fine of $25 was imposed for contempt of court, and another fine of $25 for violation of a town ordinance.

Mr. Gurney did not have in his possession sufficient money to pay the fine, and was paroled in the charge of the officer, Deputy Sheriff Noble, of Stockbridge, who had made the arrest. The officer accompanied Mr. Gurney to Lenox, where the money was secured.

Mr. Gurney immediately notified the State Department, in Washington, of the act of the Massachusetts courts, and the President was notified.

Justice Phelps said that he found nothing in the Massachusetts common law which exempted any one from breaking the laws of the State, and he acted accordingly.

Boston, Mass.—Governor Bates held a conference with Assistant United States District Attorney Nash and Justice Phelps, as a result of which an apology made by Justice Phelps has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., and the fine paid by the Third Assistant Secretary of the British Embassy has been returned to him.

At the same time it is understood that the Governor of Massachusetts, while ackuowledging the violation of the statute to safeguard international courtesy, is determined to maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth, and to this end, accompanying the apology from Justice Phelps was a suggestion from the Governor to the United States authorities that the British Government be requested to recall Mr. Gurney on the ground that in speeding his automobile faster than local laws permit he failed to comport himself with the dignity befitting his office.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Moody was advised by a dispatch from the United States District Attorney at Boston, Mass., that all the papers in the case of Third Secretary Gurney had been forwarded by mail.

It is not known whether the Massachusetts authorities have asked the recall of the Secretary, but in case Governor Bates has made any such request it will get no further than the State Department, which will act on its prerogative in deciding whether there has been a breach of international courtesy or not.

HERRICK LEAVES THE BENCH.

Sits For the Last Time as a Supreme Court Justice—Bids Adieu to the Bar.

Albany, N. Y.—Justice D. Cady Herrick for the last time sat on the bench as Supreme Court Justice, when he opened the regular trial term here. Just before adjournment he bid the bar adieu as a Justice. The court room was crowded with members of the bar of all political faiths, and William P. Rudd, who is mentioned as the Republican successor of Justice Herrick, responded in fitting terms. At Justice Herrick's request neither his nor the remarks of Mr. Rudd were reported by members of the press.

Justice Herrick will resign just as soon as he announces decisions in cases pending before him, which will be in about a week.

SLAYS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Couple Separated, and the Woman Spurned the Man.

Raleigh, N. C.—Louis F. Carmichael, a carpenter, aged sixty-four years, killed his wife, aged fifty years; seriously wounded his twelve-year-old step-daughter and committed suicide at Kernersville, Forsyth County.

Carmichael and his wife separated several weeks ago. He went to her home near the passenger depot and told her that if she did not consent to live with him again he would kill her before night.

Those who talked with Carmichael a short while before the crime was committed say he was sober, and insanity is suggested.

Gives $1,000,000 to Public.

By the will of Mrs. Sarah Potter, of Boston, Mass., public bequests of over $1,000,000 are provided, including $250,000 to the city of New Bedford, where she was born, to buy books for the public library.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "COMFORTING CERTAINTIES."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull's Talk on the Words Addressed to Nicodemus —The Person That the Verities of Our Precious Faith Cluster About.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, pastor of Greenwood Baptist Church, preached on "Comforting Certainties." The text was from John iii:11: "We speak that we do know." Dr. Hull said in the course of his sermon:

These words were addressed to Nicodemus. He was an earnest, honest, yet timid inquirer after truth. He had come to Jesus under cover of the darkness. As an official of the Jewish Sanhedrim, he did not dare to be seen talking with the Nazarene Teacher. Yet he is convinced in his own mind that Jesus is a prophet and that, too, a prophet sent of God. This much he confesses to the Christ. Then begins the wonderfully instructive interview from which the text is taken. This interview is evidently only an outline, but the outline is marvelously suggestive. Nicodemus was a good man. He was a religious man. He conformed to all the religious forms and ceremonies of his nation. His outward deportment was blameless and his standing in the community was honorable. But he was not a spiritual man. He was not what we would call to-day a converted man. To him Jesus thrice used the solemn double "Amen, amen, I say unto thee."

Nicodemus could not understand what Jesus meant by being born again. He was unable to see what that new spiritual life was of which he himself was lacking. Then it is that the third double amen of Jesus introduces the words of the text: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, we speak that we do know and testify that we have seen." In this utterance Jesus uses the word "we," not simply as the plural of majesty, but connecting Himself with all His disciples, so that it is perfectly proper and right for us to-day to use His words and say: "We speak that we do know." Christians are competent witnesses to the certainties of religion. While in a sense it may be said that "the Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants," yet in the fuller sense our religion is a life. Christ is Christianity. His life in Himself and in His disciples is the spirit and the power of true religion. We have something more than opinion; something better than creeds; we have as one of the eternal verities Jesus Christ as the manifestation of God. It has been well said that "Christ either deceived mankind by conscious fraud or He was Himself deluded and deceived, or He was divine. There is no getting out of this trilemma. It is inexorable." He stood before the men who knew Him best and said: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father," and again declared to them: "I and My Father are one." This was tremendous assumption and awful blasphemy if it was not the truth. That it is the truth the course of time and the course of Christianity both abundantly declare.

The verities of our precious faith cluster about a person. This person was God, manifest in the flesh, and for all the centuries since Bethlehem the noblest, wisest and holiest have bowed before Him, reverently exclaiming, "My Lord and my God!" It matters not from what point we view Him, Jesus stands before the world as more than man. It is said of a safe and perfect arch that it must meet two requirements. Its feet must not slip and its middle must not bend. Jesus Christ is the arch connecting humanity and divinity. The weight of the centuries of Christianity rest on that arch and they rest there safely, for

"Jesus is God; there never was a time
when He was not;
Boundless, eternal, merciful, the word,
the Sire begot;
Backward our thoughts through ages
stretch, onward through realms of
bliss,
For there are two eternities and both
alike are His."

Another of the certainties is that the Christian life is a divine life. This was a new thought to Nicodemus. It is a new thought to many to-day. It was not a figure of speech, but a plain statement of fact, when Jesus insisted that it was necessary to be born again in order to enter heaven. Those of Nicodemus' time would have said it was necessary to reform, to deal honestly, to behave kindly, to live uprightly. So many say to-day, and if by all this they mean uprightness in its perfect form they are right. But no man has ever lived who was been thus upright. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." The history of mankind shows that we must not seek holiness in order to God, but God in order to holiness. Christ must come into the soul of man with His divine life, and then, and not till then, are we in harmony with the divine holiness.

When that life comes in then there is manifested the "expulsive power of a new affection," better still, the expulsive power of a new life. Nothing less than life can account for the change in men. Nothing but life can exert the power which the centuries of Christianity have manifested. In physics we affirm confidently that every effect must have an adequate cause. This also is true in the realm of spirituality. If persecutors are changed into preachers, if those once thoroughly depraved have been molded into recognized saints, if the dregs of society have been transformed into unparalleled martyrs for the truth, if common people have been fashioned into those of whom the world was not worthy—we ask what cause or what power is adequate for such marvelous alterations. We know these changes. It is folly to say we do not know the power.

Twice each day our city is washed by a mighty ebb and flow of tides that sweep in and out, despite all the winds that blow. Your child recognizes the fact, but he is puzzled to think that the pale, silent moon, serene amid the clouds, is the cause of those resistless floods. The child is puzzled, but when your philosopher explains to you that the moon does this by attraction of gravitation, and you ask him to explain to you this attraction of gravitation, then he, too, is puzzled. Yet he knows the power, knows it so well he can measure it and use it. So, too, with Christianity, and its power. We can recognize its force and use it, but its secret is the secret of life. Like all force, in its origin it is a mystery. Tennyson says:

"We have but faith we cannot know,
For knowledge is of things we see."

This is not quite true. Knowledge is of things we feel, as well as of things we see. Many things we know that we cannot see. We never saw a pain, but we should call him a fool who should say we never felt or knew a pain. We know the power of the Christ life in the believer, because we have felt it, and sometimes when this Christ life in us has its perfect freedom we are able to say with Paul: "I can do all things in Christ who strengtheneth me."

This certainty concerning the power of the Christ life can be attained by all who will fulfill the conditions. There must be a surrender to Christ and a trust in Christ. You cannot have the sunbeam without the sun. You cannot have the power of Christ without the Christ Himself. The apostle says: "Christ is in you the hope of glory," and it is certainly true that Christ must be in us the power for glory. Thus the centre of our certitude is Christ Himself. We know Him. We know His power. It has been exercised upon us and in us. Like the once blind beggar, we exclaim: "One thing I know, whereas, I was blind, now I see." There was no note of uncertainty about this; there should be no note of uncertainty about our utterances concerning our faith or concerning our own position. But in this age of doubt many Christians are so frightened out of sanity that they are afraid to say even of the deepest experiences of the soul, "I know." Not so Paul, facing death: "I know whom I have believed." Not so John, the beloved disciple, declaring, "We know that we have passed from death unto life. We know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him." It is not modesty, but lack of faith which prompts Christians to say, "I hope I am a Christian." When we have life we know it and should not be ashamed to say so. If we have not the life then by all the importance of eternity make sure of obtaining it. It is possible to have a living experience of Jesus Christ. To have such an experience that we may say: "I live, yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me." Belief may be glorified into this experience if we yield ourselves completely and unreservedly to Him who is able to "keep that which we have committed to Him against that day."

The effect of this certainty is in every way most precious and helpful. Consider for a moment what this certitude means in the presence of the awful calamity which last summer sent a thrill of horror around the globe. True, indeed, is the Scripture declaration "if in this life only we have hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable." If death were the end of all then we might well believe that cruelty sat in the throne of the universe. But, staggered as all are by the unutterable sorrow, yet God rules and overrules, and though we cannot see it now, yet in eternity we shall know that the carelessness—or worse—of man has been overruled to eternal good. Because we know that God is love, and because we know Jesus still lives and is the same to-day as when He shed tears at the grave of Lazarus, we dare to go into bereaved homes and speak of the reunion at the right hand of the throne of God. I went over to the pier where lay hundreds of the unclaimed bodies, and I would not have dared to do it, but that I might comfort some heartbroken one with the assurance that God cared, God loved and in eternity God would make this unspeakable sadness a source of perpetual joy. Can I explain it? No! But I could not preach, I could not hold up my head as a Christian if I did not believe; yea, if I did not know, that somehow, some time, the curse shall be changed into a blessing. This is the privilege of Christians to say even now: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

Why is it that all do not know these things? Partly because of their condition. There are to-day those who "having eyes see not, and having ears hear not." The influence of training is not easily overcome. Trained only to consider as real that which can be analyzed by scientific implements, men refuse to admit the reality of things which they cannot weigh in their scales or measure by their rules. They are honest. So is the blind man honest who says color does not exist. So is the deaf man honest whose soul cannot be moved by the concord of sweet sounds. It is not a question of honesty, but of fact. God is, even though the unbelieving eye may sweep the heavens with the telescope and assert I cannot see God. But trusting hearts will say with ever increasing certitude: "I know whom I believe." This gives us comfort in such a time as this. It is the only thing which can give comfort. So, brethren, let us place ourselves in the hands of a loving God. Let us lean on the divine power. Let us trust the divine wisdom. Let us assure ourselves of the divine home in those mansions which divine love has prepared for us, and let us be confident that

"Trial works for ends
Too high for some to trace—
That oft in dark attire He sends
Some embassy of grace."

Love as a Cosmetic.

Love is the greatest beautifier. The reason is easy to see. Love itself is beautiful, and if we give unselfish love a lodgment with us it is constantly exerting a molding influence upon us.

Love always appears at its best. When it goes wooing it always chooses the most becoming attire and the most captivating adornment. So love, when it gets possession of a human body, proceeds to mold the face of that body into the most attractive form, for love always seeks to clothe itself in the most attractive garb.

That is the explanation of the transformation that takes place in a woman who is a mother. She may be plain otherwise, but when she bends over her babe in an ecstasy of mother-love she becomes beautiful. And in proportion as we give place to unselfish love do we become attractive.

There is no masseur like love to work miracles in a homely face, says the Christian Endeavor World. There is no facial specialist who can begin to do as much to make a plain young man or woman attractive, to overcome deformity or hide blemishes as the magician love can do.

To hate is to become hateful. To love as Christ loved is to become lovely. It is not a cheap recipe, for such love costs in proportion to its depth and intensity. But any one that is willing to pay the price may be beautiful.

Boastful Building.

"Blow, O winds! Rise, O ocean! Break forth, ye elements and try my work!" Such was the boastful inscription put upon the first Eddystone lighthouse built by the eccentric Winstanley. His challenge was accepted, and one fearful night the sea swallowed up the tower and its builder.

The next one met a similar fate, the structure and its builder, Rudyard, again perishing together.

The third was erected by Smeaton, who built it all of stone, making it a part of its rock foundation, so that the lighthouse penetrates it as a tree penetrates the soil. Upon this lighthouse no vaunting inscriptions were placed, but on the lowest course were chiseled the words: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," and on the keystone, above the lantern, is the exclamation, "Laus Deo!" That structure still stands, a never-failing beacon light to storm-tossed mariners.

He who would build for eternity must not set about his task in any vainglorious, over-confident spirit. He must be careful as to his foundation, building firmly and deeply upon the rock, Christ Jesus, and relying in trust and humility upon Him who alone can enable one to reach a perfect result.—Wellspring.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 9.

Subject: The Widow's Oil Increased, I Kings, iv., 1-7—Golden Text, Psalm xxxvii., 3—Memory Verses, 5-7—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A widow in trouble (v. 1). 1. "A certain woman." Josephus says this woman was the widow of Obadiah, Ahab's steward, and that the borrowed money mentioned in the text had been expended on the support of the hundred prophets whom he hid and supported (1 Kings 18:5). "Of the wives," etc. It appears from this that the members of the colleges of prophets did not withdraw themselves from common domestic life altogether. "Unto Elisha." Elisha made it his home in Samaria (2 Kings 2:25; 6:32). This appeal shows that he was looked upon as the leader among the prophets. He seems to have made journeys around the country for the purpose of instructing the people. We hear of him in various places. "The creditor." The man here spoken of had evidently been engaged in some transaction for which money had been borrowed and had died before it could be paid off. "To be bondmen." The law of Moses provided (Lev. 25:39-41) that in cases of poverty and inability to pay his debts a man and his children might be sold and remain in bondage until the next year of jubilee. Matthew 18:25 shows that this law was still in force in our Lord's time. This fact, thus incidentally introduced in history of Elisha shows that in his day the law of Moses was the basis of judicial and civil proceedings in the kingdom of Israel. The terrible tyranny of debt may fasten upon those who do their best to avoid it. It is more keenly felt in proportion to the desire to do everything in the fear of the Lord. It often brings suffering upon the family. Grace cannot keep us from financial reverses.

II. The woman's poverty (v. 2). 2. "What shall I do?" How shall I relieve you? The sons of the prophets were poor and it would signify little to make a collection for her among them. Elisha was also a poor man. "What hast thou?" The Lord always delights to take the little we have and increase it. He pursued this course in feeding the multitudes with a little bread and fish. If she has a little committed to her management, her need must be supplied by His blessing and increasing that little. "Pot of oil." The only thing she had in the house was a pot of oil. "The word rendered 'pot' is from a root meaning 'to anoint' and the clause has been rendered, 'Save the oil with which I shall anoint myself.' The word may be noticed because it indicates the poverty of the widow. It was not the finest oil, such as would be used for cooking food, that she had, but the more common kind which every Oriental makes use of after a bath." Some think that this pot of oil was what this woman had kept for her burial. See Matt. 26:12. Out of this last pot of oil—the sign of her utmost poverty—Elisha furnished the source of her future comfort and happiness.

III. The prophet's advice (vs. 3, 4). 3. "Borrow—empty vessels." But why did not the Lord supply the vessels as He did the oil? Simply because she had the ability to obtain the vessels. Those who think it cripples their faith to help themselves should remember that the exact opposite is the case. What right have I to expect God to undertake my case when I have not done what I can to help myself? "Not a few." This method of aid was a test of her faith and an aid to her faith. The assistance was given in a way to benefit her and her sons in character and spiritual life.

4. "Shut the door." So as not to draw a crowd of curious spectators round, or make a vain and needless display of the miracle. Some miracles God works in secret for a chosen few. The work was to be done in quiet, without display, and where the moral influences might have their perfect work. It was like praying in secret (Matt. 6:6). It is not in the crowd that God works His wonders in nature and grace; it is in the lonely place, to the solitary individual. The one who would see the grander revelations of God must turn his back on the human multitude. "Pour out." God would supply the oil; from a human standpoint there was nothing much to pour out.

IV. The supply of oil (vs. 5-7). 5. "So she went." The widow might well have been astonished at such a peculiar command; "but as the wife of a prophet who had been a servant of the Lord she had learned whence help could be sought when every other source had failed." In spite of all the objections which might have been suggested to her she hastened to obey the prophet.

6. "Were full." Out of one small jar was poured out so much oil as by a miraculous multiplication filled all these empty casks. Scare had that pot any bottom, at least the bottom that it had was to be measured by the brims of all those vessels; could they have held more the oil would not have ceased flowing. Even so the bounty of our God gives grace and glory according to the capacity of the receiver. Could we hold more, O God, Thou wouldst give more; if there be any defect, it is in our vessels, not in Thy beneficence. "Not a vessel more.' This is a good emblem of the grace of God. While there is an empty, longing heart, there is a continual overflowing fountain of salvation. If the oil ceases to flow it is because there are no empty vessels there—no souls hungering and thirsting for righteousness. The results were according to her faith. Every vessel she borrowed was filled with the miraculous oil. Then the flow stopped. She put her own limit to the amount she received. "The oil stayed." That is, it ceased to flow longer.

7. "Came and told." Feeling that the disposal of the oil should be made according to the direction of Him who had told her what to do. It would seem to her that the unexpected supply could not be regarded as her own property. "Sell—pay thy debt." How calmly the prophet received her. He knew what would happen. And does not this show a wonderful amount of faith and confidence in God on the part of Elisha? If means are given thee to satisfy thy creditor let it be thy first duty to pay him efore thou carest for thyself. He who can pay his debts and will not takes what does not belong to him, and breaks the eighth commandment. When the Lord gives there is always something left over and above. He never merely takes away distress; He gives a blessing besides. "Live—of the rest." The oil was all to be sold, and the money that was over, when the debt was paid, would be a means of support till the sons might find a way to earn a living. The miracle goes no further than is absolutely necessary. It does not permanently enrich the poor, but provides only for temporary necessity. How strikingly does this incident show that we must be fellow-workers with God throughout, from first to last, in our own deliverance.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 20½	@	$ 21
Firsts	18	@	20
Seconds	15	@	17½
State dairy tubs, firsts	16	@	18
Imitation creamery	13	@	17
Factory, thirds to first	11½	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	8¾	@	9
Small	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	5¼	@	6
Part skims, common	—	@	4
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	28
State and Penn	27	@	28
Western—Choice	21	@	22½
Southern—Choice	18	@	20
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 80
Medium, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, choice	—	@	1 75
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 95
White kidney	2 80	@	2 90
Yellow eye	2 70	@	2 75
Black turtle soup	3 00	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	2 67½	@	2 70
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Fall Pippin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Twenty-Ounce, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Seckel, per keg	1 00	@	1 50
Cooking, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl	2 50	@	4 25
Grapes, Concord, per car	50	@	60
Niagara, per carrier	60	@	1 00
Delaware, per carrier	75	@	1 00
Peaches, per basket	40	@	80
Muskmelons, per crate	40	@	1 00
Plums, per basket	25	@	40
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 00	@	5 75
Quinces, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	12	@	12½
Spring chickens, per lb	11	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	15
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	17	@	22
Fowls, Western, per lb	—	@	12½
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	16½
Spring geese, per lb	14	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb	34	@	35
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	28	@	30
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	30	@	31
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	29
Common to fair	25	@	27
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	80
No. 1, per 100 lb	75	@	77½
No. 2, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	55	@	60
Straw, long rye	80	@	90
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 40	@	1 65
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per box	35	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Peas, per bushel	50	@	2 50
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, per basket	25	@	50
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, per bag	50	@	75
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
Onions, L. I., Yel., per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	50
Green corn, per 100	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	10
Beets, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Parsnips, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 25	@	5 60
Spring patents	6 20	@	6 75
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 23½
No. 2 red	1 16¼	@	1 19¼
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	57⅜
Oats, mixed	34	@	35½
Clipped, white	36½	@	40
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	—	@	7½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	7	@	12½
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 75	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 40	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	8¼	@	9¼

WHEAT-PRODUCERS OF FUTURE.

Who Will Feed the World 21 Years From Now?—Interesting Conjectures.

Ottawa, Canada.—The peculiar situation developed this year among the wheat-growing nations of the world, and the extraordinary possibilities opened to Canada of the future, have set the wits of Canadian experts at work forecasting the place of this nation and others in the wheat production of the longer future. Discussing the general situation, one of the Government officials, familiar with the grain situation, lately expressed some interesting views as to the future distribution of wheat production, and the probable place that Canada will hold in the future wheat markets of the world. In his opinion—and he has given a good deal of study to the subject—the next quarter of a century or less will see a very extensive rearrangement of the existing distribution of wheat production among the nations.

Repeal of Savings Tax.

The New York State Association of Savings Banks is working to secure the repeal by the next Legislature of the franchise tax on savings banks. A strong committee has been appointed to carry on the work. The committee purposes to prepare a series of terse arguments dealing with this question, and to distribute them in large quantities throughout the State in order to educate public opinion and create a sentiment in favor of repeal.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Oct. 9: "Helping One Another."—Rom. xv, 1-7.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES.

"Now, we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves."

How that chills our ardor! Just when we have got so we can leap and run and get along fairly well without holding on to things we are not to have the chance to make speed, but must hold up and help along somebody who happens to be lame or just lazy. "How provoking!" If you didn't say that out loud, you did think it and felt it inside.

Why couldn't everybody have been made strong and reasonable and nice? How much pleasanter it would have been for us if everybody had been made so as to be kind and agreeable to us! The world would have been much more attractive to us, and we should have been happier. So we think.

Well, things and folks were not all made that way, that is certain. So the more important question for us to answer is, "What shall we best do about it?"

Perhaps as good a beginning as we can make will be to look around carefully and see how many weak ones there are whom we are called to help carry. It may be well to look over their infirmities so as to know better what our burden is to be. If you dare do it, take a paper and set down the names, and against them put in plain terms the chief difficulty with each one as you see it. When this list is finished go over it and think in each case what is needed to make that one just about right. Set that down also.

Now take yourself in hand and make an inventory of your strength. Be careful not to miss any point of excellence or underrate its value. Incidentally you may perhaps have some infirmity thrust into notice. Don't stop for that unless to jot it down in a place by itself. If any others appear, put them together. This is a real scientific way to study your work and the means at hand for doing it. If you have never tried this do not pass the suggestion lightly by. If you will give it a fair trial you will learn more about yourself and your neighbors in a little time than you ever imagined possible.

You will also learn something besides, possibly of more worth. You will awake to the fact that folks are all very much alike. All have some infirmity and each has some power.

Beyond this lies another truth you will discover. All need to hang together. Each is needed by the others. None are so weak but they can help somehow. None are so strong but they need help at some time. Interdependence and not independence is the condition in which we find ourselves. We must help one another.

Look a bit deeper and you will see the reason for this and bless God that He has placed weakness and strength over against each other so closely in this world.

When you stop using your strength in exhibition athletics and begin to pick up some of the infirmities you have listed, you get a new insight into living. You discover first of all that you are not as strong as you thought you were and not quite as clever. It sobers and humbles some. It hurts, but that doesn't harm you. After the smarting passes you learn how to carry more easily. Skill comes with practice.

Soon you learn something else. You can carry bigger loads than at first. You are stronger than you were or than you thought you were. Then you feel better.

At first the work may be irksome and done only from a sense of duty. At length you get accustomed to it, then get to liking to do it, and finally your whole life becomes absorbed in it. Then some glad day you are aroused to the fact that you have come into closest fellowship with Jesus and are doing His work. You have penetrated the mystery of happiness. It lies in the highlands of character beyond the hills of helpfulness.

Moral Courage.

When the psalmist wrote, "The beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord," he might surely have said, with as much justice, it is the beginning also of all true courage, for of this we may be certain—that if only we could learn to fear God more we should undoubtedly live to fear man less. If the sanction of our every action came from within, from our trained moral and religious conscience; if we made the godlike image the sole criterion of our conduct, the first and last court of our appeal; if we could trust the thought that inspires us as we trust the voice of the living God, then in all confidence and humility might we not exclaim with the psalmist, "The Lord God is on my side; I will not fear, for what can man do unto me?" What, indeed, can man do unto him with God on his side, unto him who speaks in the name of God?—Rev. G. Lipkiro of England.

A Bad Lodger.

Conscience is one of the worst lodgers to have in your house. When he gets quarrelsome, there is no abiding with him—ill at lying down and equally troublesome at rising up. A guilty conscience is one of the worst curses of the world. It puts out the sun and takes away the brightness from the moonbeam. A guilty conscience casts a noxious exhalation through the air, removes the beauty from the landscape, the glory from the flowing river, the majesty from the rolling floods. There is nothing beautiful to the man who has a guilty conscience.—C. H. Spurgeon.

From Dr. Cuyler's Successor.

There's room for somebody to work whenever there is somebody willing to work.

There's nothing so fine as a man who is good, but there is nothing sadder than a man who is good for nothing. The same is true of a movement.

If this convention should lead the people of this city simply to care that they are not saved, that would be enough for it all.

Do not let the fear of making mistakes keep you from trying. People who don't make mistakes don't make anything else.—Rev. Dr. Cleland B. Afee in New York State Endeavor Convention.

Interviewing Dr. Clark.

Just after Dr. Clark touched English shores, completing a voyage from South Africa, he was interviewed for the Christian World of London. Some things he said are of wide significance. When the reporter asked him, "You have found no signs of decay, no instances of failure?" he replied:

"No signs of decay, but everywhere tokens of present increase and future promise. Here and there, but not very often, I have heard of societies that have fallen off or dropped out, but these have been comparatively few. And I have had opportunities of comparison. Twelve years ago, when I first visited Adelaide, there were five Junior societies. Now South Australia has 160. When I first went to Victoria there were six societies there; on this last visit I was told of 230. And the unions, made up of many societies, grow and prosper. Nearly all are doing splendid work. Only in one union did I find anything like sagging, but I am convinced that that was only temporary and that the union in question has already entered on an area of progress. As a matter of fact, it has taken up the increase campaign.

"Some of my most interesting experiences were in South Africa. Of course there have been somewhat strained relations since the war, and there are now two unions—the Dutch and the British. But there are two Boers on the South African executive committee, and at a meeting in the great hall of Adderley Street Reformed church, Cape Town, there were duplicate mottoes in English and Dutch and the hymns and prayers were in the two languages. Friendliness cannot be forced, but Christian Endeavor is one of the influences that make for unity."

Gifts.

Labor and rest,
These are the best
  Blessings that heaven gives,
And happy he
Who makes them be
  His gladness while he lives.
With every day
To wake and say,
  Thank God for work and light!
And when at last
The day is past
  Thank God for rest and night!
This is to find
Sweet peace of mind;
  To know life's precious worth!
God's gifts to take
And with them make
  A paradise of earth!

—Frank Leslie's.

Pointed Junior Paragraphs.

Give me the boys and the girls, and I'll give you the men and the women by and by.

It's time that we emphasized this matter of leading the boys and girls definitely into the way which God would have them go.

I thank God for a mother who was wise enough to take a boy with her to the prayer meeting.

I'd rather have a child go to sleep in a church that have it awake in some other place.

Make room for the children! That's my plea today, and that's what Christian Endeavor stands for.—William Shaw on "Junior Endeavor" in New York State Convention at Buffalo.

Delays Are Not Denials.

They have preserved in Bedford, England, the door of the jail which was locked upon John Bunyan. I looked at it long and earnestly. I thought of the many prayers which Bunyan must have pleaded behind it that that jail door might swing open for him. Yet for twelve years the bolts of that door stood undrawn.

But the delay was how affluently fruitful! Dreams were going on behind that door, and the world needed them. When "The Pilgrim's Progress" of which Bunyan dreamed had taken shape and tangibility, Bunyan's Lord, who had never for an instant forgotten him while the slow years passed, swung that jail door wide.

Let us give God time. Let us trust His wisdom. Sometimes quick answer would be worst answer. Let us learn Adam Slowman's so needed lesson for our impatient hearts—that "delays are not denials."—Wayland Hoyt, D. D.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set.*

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 9.

Topic.—Helping one another.—Rom. xv, 1-7. (An honorary members' meeting.)

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

The honorary members of the Christian Endeavor society are not unlike the soldiers who have laid aside the duties of war and have surrendered their places to younger men, yet their interest in the organization and its work does not cease, and with what joy they meet with former comrades and talk over the old days and past experiences! But their interest should not end here. They should keep up an interest in the young and give them whenever possible the advantage of their sympathy and previous experience, and in their turn the young soldiers should keep up an interest in them and whenever possible help them and sympathize with them. Age and youth should always co-operate. This is especially true in Endeavor work. "Once an Endeavorer, always an Endeavorer," has ever been Mr. Baer's interpretation of Christian Endeavor membership. On this occasion, therefore, may a beautiful spirit of sympathy, co-operation and helpfulness be manifested in every Endeavor society throughout the world.

"Helping one another" is one of the cardinal virtues of Christianity. Nor can a true Christian disposition be better manifested than by a sincere, practical interest in the needs of others.

1. Helping one another is a Christian duty. "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of others and not to please ourselves." "Ought" is a strong word. It leaves no room for the consultation of personal inclination or desire; it expresses a duty, and it is the duty of Christians to help one another. "Bear ye one another's burdens and thus fulfill the law of Christ" is the apostle's command to the Galatians. And how little helps sometimes, though we may not recognize the fact! A kind word, a letter of sympathy, a warm shake of the hand, a prayer, practical assistance—how such things help and cheer us in the journey of life!

2. Helping one another is a blessing. Performed duties are always blessings. "And not to please ourselves." The Christian who ceases to help others soon comes to living simply for himself, and absolute selfishness is the most miserable condition into which we can come. Life becomes limited and stunted. We find ourselves "of all men most miserable." It has been said that giving is the great antidote to miserliness for those who are getting immensely rich or who have great riches. Self interest should encourage us to sympathy and helpfulness for others.

3. The purpose of helping one another. "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification." Spiritual good is the purpose of Christian helpfulness. That should ever be kept in mind. The cup of cold water is given to quench the thirst, but it affords an opportunity to speak to the thirsty one of the living water that quenches the thirst forever.

4. The example of Christ teaches us to help one another. "For even Christ pleased not Himself." He might have done so, but He did not. He is our great example. Let us follow His example in helping others.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xxxv, 1-10; xli, 6; lxi, 1-3; Dan. xii, 3; Matt. xiv, 15-21; xxviii, 16-20; Luke v, 17-26; x, 25-37; Phil. ii, 1-12; Gal. vi, 2.

The Ends of the Earth.

A contribution of $5 for the World's Christian Endeavor union from the Christian Endeavor society in Douglas, Alaska, shows how the ends of the earth are brought together in one blessed fellowship. During the past few weeks contributions for the advancement of worldwide Christian Endeavor have also been received from Australia and China as well as from many parts of our own land. Have you had a part in this great work? If not, why not send an offering to the World's Christian Endeavor union, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., and so have a share in the blessing?—Christian Endeavor World.

Endeavor In West Africa.

Among the native Christians in missionary lands Christian Endeavor is doing a noble work. It is proving a splendid means of educating new converts for service. One example of its practical results comes from Shaingay, West Africa. The young men of that society set out, two by two, to preach the gospel through the whole of their district, a region 40 by 70 miles in extent. They held 238 services and reached 4,572 hearers, and all without a cent of expense.—Roll Call (Australia).

Pen Points.

If we have read the spirit of it right Christian Endeavor means "constantly employed."

The Christian Endeavor society that temporarily suspends during the summer months "because it is too warm" is usually too cold during the rest of the year to do very effective work.

There is nothing selfish or self centered in the Christian Endeavor idea. The person who reads this into it has been looking through a magnifying glass.—John R. Clements.

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THE OLD FURNACE.

BY A. GREEN.

Moss covered and broken is the iron hearth,
  With tangled vines are hid the rocky walls
And quiet reigns where once in noisy myrth
  The busy workmen loud for charcoal called.
Rust and decay on every side appears,
  And memory fills with thoughts of long ago
When with a mighty rush through iron twiers
  The blast was sent to keep the fire aglow.

Oh, the stock house! what a wonder
  To the small boy and his friends,
Where the bats in countless numbers
  Flew like feinds from end to to end.
Overcome by awe, into darkness peering
  In blackness of the corners could be seen
Many visions of mysterious goblins leering
  As they danced in elvish glee across the beams.

Far, far above the rafters black and grim
  The swallows chased their mates in graceful play,
As workmen trundled barrows out and in
  From early morning light to close of day;
And through the furnace bell came blazes blue,
  Shooting fantastically up from the fiery hole,
As clanking chains the iron door withdrew
  While into the seething mass was thrown charcoal.

We hear no more the tinkle of the bells
  As from the distant wood the teamster comes,
His merry laughter and loud snap would tell
  How o'er the leader's head his whip he hums.
The cart boy as he mounts his jolty seat
  And to the dump so slowly jogs his way,
Viewed with envious eye the saddle neat
  And then and there resolves to team some day.

The furnace man in leather apron clad;
  In our thoughts as a dream we retain
Some reminiscence of joy, others sad,
  Comes as we view what remains
Of the Old Furnace, once so renowned,
  In the industrial world's busy trade
But now scarcely more than a mound,
  Where once charcoal iron was made.

In the distance can yet be discerned,
  Signs of homes, where the workmen would meet
Their little ones as they returned
  From their labors, and lovingly greet
Fond companions who helped them to bear
  The burdens of life's strenuous ways
Taking from them thus many a care
  In those long ago Old Furnace days.

Many faces that once here were seen
  Now are numbered among those who dwell
In the beautiful city so silent and green,
  Never more joys or sorrows to tell.
When the good and the bad shall appear
  Who await the last trump to obey,
Many friends will we greet with good cheer
  From those of the Old Furnace days.

A Political Year.

Every fourth year is of great political significance to the people of this country, for then they choose a larger number of important officers than at any other time. This year, for example, in addition to a President and Vice-President, a whole new House of Representatives is to be elected, besides the governors of thirty-three states. Next year four new governors only will be chosen, no members of the House of Representatives, unless to fill vacancies, and no President or Vice-President.

The concentration of elections in a single year has not come by chance. Men cannot talk politics and do other things well at the same time. So the business men have favored electing governors in "presidential" years. The party leaders have favored it, too, because then the full party vote is cast, and the chances of electing their candidate for governor in a doubtful state are greater than when there is no candidate for President to be voted for.

Elections are won or lost through what may be called the floating vote, using that term in a good sense. A great majority of electors support either the Democratic or the Republican ticket at every election. They believe in the traditional principles of their party, and will support those principles of their party, even if they may not like the candidates. A small minority consists of men who are not strongly attached to one party, and if they dislike either the platform or the candidate of that party which they usually support, will vote against both.

All the speechmaking and all the demonstrations of whatever kind, from now till November 8th, are planned for the express purpose of attracting doubtful voters, of keeping in line those who are inclined to desert, and of inducing the disaffected to go to the polls on election day. If the party managers only knew from year to year who the doubtful ones are to be, they could direct their attention exclusively to them, but the waverers are not always the same men. So it takes about as much oratorical ammunition in political battles to bring down a voter as is required of another kind to do execution in actual warfare.—*Youth's Companion.*

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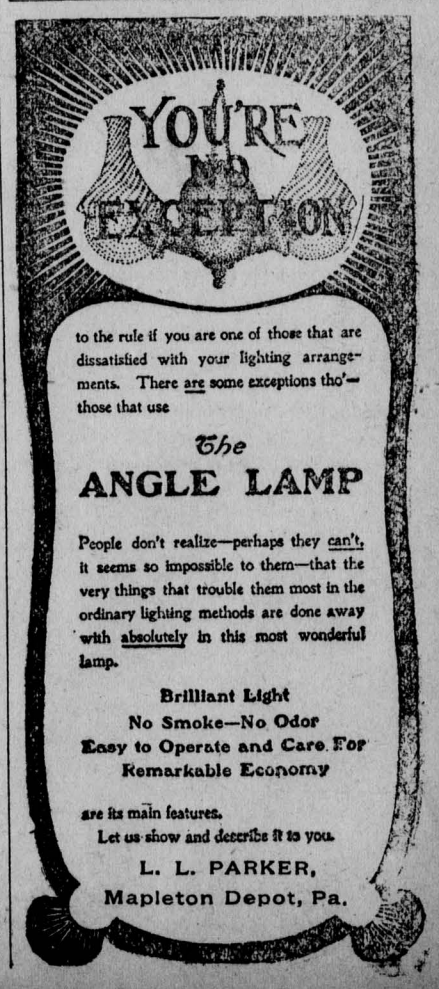
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